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DAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: r. Temp. 15-10 (59-50). Tomorrow variable. 14-8 (57-46). LONDON: Cloudy. Temp. 57-48). Tomorrow showers. ROME: Variable. 17-2 (63-36). NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 5-36).
DITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

Austria	10 S	Lebanon	41.00
Belgium	15 B Fr.	Luxembourg	15 L Fr.
Denmark	3 D Kr	Morocco	2 Dr.
Eire	11 P	Netherlands	1.25 Fior.
Finland	2 F M.	Nigeria	45 K.
France	2 F	Norway	2.75 N.Kr.
Germany	1.20 D M	Portugal	10 Esc.
Great Britain	10 P	Spain	25 Pts.
Greece	15 Drs	Sweden	2.25 S Kr.
India	R. 5	Switzerland	1.50 S.Fr.
Iran	30 Rials	Turkey	T.47
Italy	250 Lire	U.S Military (Eur.)	30.75
Israel	I.S 2.40	Yugoslavia	7.50 D.

Cambodia Junta Vows To Fight On; U.S. Quits



Associated Press.

INCOMING FIRE—U.S. Marines hit the ground at Phnom Penh's airport when three rockets were fired into the area. No Marines were reported to have been injured.

Marines Aid Evacuation; Airlift Ends

PHNOM PENH, April 13 (NYT).—The U.S. Embassy pulled out of Cambodia yesterday, in a dramatic and sudden evacuation that was seen as a prelude to the fall of Phnom Penh.

Armed Marine helicopters flew in, presumably from the aircraft carrier Okinawa in the Gulf of Siam, to lift out the remaining embassy personnel. Also evacuated were other Americans here and a number of Cambodians, including leaders of the Phnom Penh government who feared for their lives.

The last helicopters to leave, taking out the few hundred Marines who had come in to secure the embassy and the landing zone, came under shell fire from insurgents positioned only a couple of miles away.

No Marines were hurt, but curious Cambodian children had gathered to watch the evacuation and a teen-age boy was killed and another wounded. A Marine corpsman treated him and he was removed to a local hospital.

Nerves Frayed

There was no panic at the embassy, but the tension was thick and nerves badly frayed as the Marines, in full combat gear, surrounded the building.

Embassy officials, after denying rumors yesterday that evacuation was imminent, began alerting newsmen and other Americans here shortly after dawn that they must report immediately to the mission for evacuation.

Confusion and arguments developed over luggage, with people forced to leave everything behind. Tape recorders, typewriters and other personal belongings were left in embassy corridors and were immediately grabbed by Cambodian employees.

But there was no visible anger shown toward the Americans or any expression of abandonment, although some tearful Cambodian families tried to press their way into the embassy compound to get on one of the helicopters.

Few ordinary Cambodians knew about the evacuation.

The government radio station made no mention of it and continued with its normal morning program of patriotic music.

The helicopters began coming in before 8 a.m., each carrying a platoon of Marines. At 9:50, the embassy flag was lowered. By 11:30, the evacuation had been completed.

Airlift Stopped

The insurgents have encircled the city and the situation seems hopeless. It became even more hopeless with the evacuation of the embassy, for at that moment the U.S. supply airlift that has

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Associated Press.

EVACUATED—U.S. Ambassador John Gunther Dean reaches Thailand carrying the flag from Phnom Penh.

Boret Heads Panel; Acting Leader Flees

By Sydney H. Schanberg

PHNOM PENH, April 13 (NYT).—Premier Long Boret announced last night that a "summit committee" dominated by generals had been formed to run the government and continue the fight against the insurgents until peace can be achieved.

The announcement was made in a radio broadcast several hours after the U.S. Embassy had been closed and Ambassador John G. Dean, together with the last remaining staff members, were evacuated by helicopter to Thailand.

Fleeing the country in the ambassador's helicopter was Lt. Gen. Saukham Khoy, who had been acting president of Cambodia since Marshal Lon Nol went into exile on April 1.

'Very Grave'

Today, the new Cambodian military government vowed that, despite the "very grave" military situation and the pullout of the U.S. Embassy yesterday, it would refuse under any circumstances to surrender to the Communist-led insurgents who surround the capital.

"We are determined to stay on to continue our resistance and to struggle alongside our people. There will be no surrender," Mr. Long Boret said.

In his broadcast yesterday, the Premier said the new governing committee had been given full powers for three months. He appealed to the people "to remain calm and cooperate with the military."

"We and the army are determined to stand by you to obtain peace for our country," Mr. Long Boret said. "This flow of Cambodian blood" must be stopped, he added, and attempts must be made to find a peaceful solution.

Mr. Long Boret, who is on the insurgents' list of traitors, swore to stay on until a solution was found. He said that the acting president had left without telling the people.

To fill this "leadership vacuum," the Premier said, he called together the main generals and political leaders as well as the Cabinet and other key Cambodian figures.

In a two-hour meeting, he said, it was decided to form the military-dominated "supreme committee" and to ask parliament to give it full powers "to stabilize the country and military situation to obtain peace through negotiations."

The formation of the military-dominated governing committee appeared to represent a defeat for those politicians, including Gen. Saukham Khoy, who had reportedly been urging some kind of peaceful turnover of power to the insurgents to end the bloodshed and avoid a battle for Phnom Penh.

The former acting president had apparently been privately recommending an appeal to Prince Norodom Sihanouk, nominal leader of the insurgents, to come back from exile in Peking and lead the country.

[On the military front, the Associated Press reported, rebel forces pressed their attacks 11 2 miles from Phnom Penh airport, four miles east of the city, six miles west of the city and four

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Palestinians, Phalangists Involved

29 Die, 19 Wounded in Beirut Clash

BEIRUT, April 13 (AP).—At least 29 persons were killed and at least 19 others were reported wounded today in an armed clash between Palestinian guerrillas and members of the rightist Lebanese Phalange party.

Each group charged the other with provoking the clash in Beirut's middle-class suburb of Ein Rummaneh.

The Palestinians claimed the Phalangists provoked the clash by seizing a guerrilla vehicle and then ambushing a bus carrying Palestinians. The Phalangists charged the guerrillas with precipitating the clash by opening fire on a church.

Wafa, the Palestine news agency, said Phalangists seized the guerrillas' car in Ein Rummaneh and later shot the driver.

The Phalangists said the occupants of the car opened fire on a church where party leader Pierre Gemayel was praying. Three persons including a party member were killed, a party spokesman said.

Bus Ambushed

Wafa charged that armed Phalangists ambushed the bus carrying 22 Palestinians, shooting from balconies and rooftops. All the passengers were either killed or wounded, it said.

The Palestinians were returning to the Tal Zaatar refugee camp from a rally in Shatilla camp on the first anniversary of the Palestinian attack in the northern Israeli town of Kiryat Shemona, Wafa said.

A three-man Palestinian suicide squad seized a number of Israeli hostages on April 11, 1974. They blew themselves up, killing 18 Israelis.

The Phalangist spokesman said the clash between party elements and the guerrillas was confined to the first incident at the church. "The subsequent shootout was between the guerrillas and the population in the area," he said.

The Phalange, which has a well-organized militia, is a militant Christian party on the extreme right of Lebanese politics. It is opposed to the presence of armed Palestinian guerrillas in Beirut and guerrilla attacks on Israel across southern Lebanese borders for fear of inviting Israeli retaliation against Lebanese villages.

Although predominantly Phalangist, there are other armed groups in Ein Rummaneh, which is close to several Palestinian refugee camps.

Explosions and shooting erupted tonight in the nearby Chiyah quarter. The Phalangists said one of their headquarters was blown up.

The fighting underscored Lebanon's delicate position as host to an estimated 12,000 Palestinian guerrillas whose cause has been imposed on the tense Christian-Moslem balance in Lebanese life.

The police refused comment on the clashes. The silence illustrated the government's fragile authority over the Palestinian guerrillas and the heavily armed rightist militia.

In a statement, the Palestinians said that the "revolution's leadership considers this criminal aggression on unarmed Palestinians to be a deliberate act with the knowledge of the Phalangist party's leadership."

In Damascus, PLO sources said the Palestinian leader, Yassir Arafat, who was attending meetings of the PLO Executive Committee, was in constant touch with its leadership in Beirut about the clash.

Mr. Arafat was expected to brief the Executive Committee, which met tonight, on the outcome of his recent tour of some Arab capitals and his talks with Arab leaders, the sources said.

Lebanese Premier Rashid Solh contacted both sides in an effort to head off further violence.

Wafa said Palestinian leaders had contracted the Premier President Suleiman Franjieh and other Lebanese political leaders to explain the "serious Phalangist violations."

Appeal by Sadat

CAIRO, April 13 (UPI).—President Anwar Sadat appealed to Lebanese and Palestinians today to cease their fighting and save their blood for the war against Israel.

The Middle East News Agency said Mr. Sadat was "following the situation closely and has appealed to all concerned parties to avoid bloodshed and nip the sedition in the bud since we are all facing the challenges of the enemy [Israel] that makes no difference between Lebanese and Palestinians."

Turkish Confidence Vote Won By Demirel Coalition, 222-218

ANKARA, April 13 (UPI).—Suleyman Demirel, whom the armed forces ousted as premier four years ago, returned to power yesterday as head of a conservative coalition government.

The approval of the Demirel coalition by a four-vote National Assembly margin ended Turkey's seven-month-old government crisis.

It was the longest such crisis in Turkey's history.

Police and troops took special security measures in the National Assembly building after a telephoned bomb threat.

The 450-member assembly voted, 222 to 218, for the Demirel government, and there were two abstentions. Five assemblymen were absent and three seats are vacant.

Fight Breaks Out

A fight broke out immediately after the result of the vote of confidence was announced. Witnesses said members of the opposition Democratic party scuffled with former party members who resigned last month and voted on the Demirel government.

Doctors said Kemal Guven, the president of the assembly, suffered a mild heart attack.

Members of the Republican People's party, which also opposed Mr. Demirel's coalition, leaped to their feet and shouted that absent assemblymen had been kidnapped to prevent them from casting no-confidence votes.

An assemblyman told newsmen that he had received a telephone call from Nazim Bas, a member of the Democratic party, who said he was being threatened by armed men in an Ankara hotel. Mr. Bas did not attend the voting session.

Cabinet to Meet

Premier Demirel scheduled his first cabinet session tomorrow.

Turkey has been without an elected government since Sept. 18 when Bulent Ecevit, the leader of the Republican People's party, resigned as head of a coalition government.

His resignation was aimed, unsuccessfully, at forcing elections in order to take advantage of his popular decision to invade Cyprus last July following a Greek-led coup on the island.

Mr. Demirel, 51, has said in a policy statement that the only solution to the intercommunal strife on Cyprus is separate Turkish-Cypriot and Greek-Cypriot federated states.

He pledged that his government would carry out domestic social reforms and maintain its links with the West.

The ruling coalition is made up of members of Premier Demirel's Justice party and three other conservative parties.

Mr. Demirel, a U.S.-educated civil engineer, is a resilient politician.

In a period of four years, he caused a split in his party, was forced to resign by the armed forces, was accused of using his authority to enrich his two brothers and lost an election.

Despite it all, he was unanimously re-elected as the leader of the Justice party and, after months of wrangling among Turkey's seven political parties, brought four of the parties together to form a government.

Mr. Demirel served twice before as premier.

No Newspaper Tomorrow

Unions of the Paris printing industry will conduct a one-day strike today, thus preventing Tuesday morning's newspapers from appearing. The unions are protesting recent closures of some commercial printing plants and reductions in staff on some newspapers.

Heavy Fighting in Vietnam

Reds Continue Assault On Battered Xuan Loc

By Fox Butterfield

SAIGON, April 13 (NYT).—Communist forces renewed their assault on a key provincial capital northeast of Saigon today and shelled Can Tho, the second-largest city under government control. The fighting was reported to be the heaviest since the North Vietnamese offensive of 1972.

A Saigon military spokesman said that 253 more North Vietnamese had been killed in the battle for Xuan Loc, a city of 100,000 persons 36 miles northeast of Saigon. According to government count, it brought the number of Communists killed at Xuan Loc since Wednesday to 1,602.

The battle for the capital of Long Khanh Province is regarded as critical because if the Communists break through on Route 1, there would be little between them and Bien Hoa, a virtual suburb of Saigon and the site of the country's largest air base.

Western officials said today that the importance the Communists attach to Xuan Loc is indicated by the fact that three Communist divisions have been committed to the battle.

Delta Action

The Communists also appeared to be making a major drive in the populous, agriculturally rich Mekong Delta. Most of the delta has remained under some form of government control despite Saigon's loss of the northern two-thirds of the country during the Communist offensive of the last five weeks.

Western officials said the Viet Cong proclaimed a "general uprising" yesterday in Can Tho, the economic and political center of the delta. The only immediate result, as far as could be learned, was the shelling of Can Tho last night by Communist troops. Nine persons were killed and 42 were wounded in the shelling, which destroyed 50 civilian homes.

Yesterday, the Viet Cong delegation in Saigon warned that an "uprising" would take place in the capital unless President Nguyen Van Thieu resigned immediately. The Viet Cong were presumably referring to an "uprising" such as the one that occurred during their Tet offensive of 1968, in which large numbers of Communist troops, including commandos, took over parts of Saigon.

In Phong Dinh Province, of which Can Tho is the capital, 173 Communists were killed in the clashes, with five South Vietnamese killed and 10 wounded, a Saigon spokesman said.

Heavy Toll

Elsewhere in the delta, the government continued to claim that its forces took a heavy toll of North Vietnamese troops who tried to cut Route 4, which links Saigon to the delta.

More than 100 Communists were reported killed, with government casualties put at less than 10.

There was no way to verify the casualty figures, and it seemed likely that they were exaggerated. But Western officials said there was no doubt that the fighting was extremely heavy and that, unlike what had happened in the Central Highlands and along the northern coast, the South Vietnamese were standing their ground.

Northeast of Saigon, at Xuan Loc, today's biggest clash occurred before dawn, when North Viet-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



Abdel Aziz Hegazy

...U Slips, Free Democrats ...in in Schleswig-Holstein

... West Germany, April 13 ...West Germany's ruling ...n slowed a Christian Dem... winning streak at the ...day with gains in Schles...istein state elections that ...ed conservative rule in the ...'s northernmost state. ...ial final results, subject to ...djustment, said the Chris... Democratic Union slumped by 1.5 per cent of the total vote, gaining a bare absolute majority of 50.4 per cent—down from 51.9 per cent four years ago.

The small Free Democratic party, the junior partner in Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's federal coalition government, surged from 3.8 to 7.1 per cent, giving it the necessary 5 per cent of the vote to re-enter the Kiel legislature from which it was ousted in 1971.

Although Mr. Schmidt's Social Democrats slipped by 0.9 per cent to 40.1 per cent of the vote, the coalition gained a combined 1.4 per cent in their first vote increase at the polls since early 1974.

Previous Gains

In five previous state elections since then, the federal opposition alliance of the CDU and its Bavarian sister party, the Christian Social Union, has consistently increased its share of the poll.

For Mr. Schmidt's federal government, the Schleswig-Holstein result lifted some of the gloom with which it previously faced

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Focus on ...est Germany

Wednesday, Thursday Friday, the International ...d Tribune will publish a ...l report called Focus on ... Germany, 1975. The ...ement will consider the ...cal, business and finan... situation in the Federal ...blic. It will also stress ...many's present and future ...y programs.

Tombalbaye Led Central Africa Nation Since 1962

Chad President Reported Slain in Military Coup

N'DJAMENA, Chad, April 13 (AP).—President Nga'ta Tombalbaye was reported killed in an attack by the armed forces on the presidential palace early today and the army subsequently announced its take-over of the government of this nation in north-central Africa.

Jubilant troops drove through the streets of the capital, formerly Fort Lamy, shouting: "We've won! Tombalbaye is dead!" Official sources confirmed his death. A number of other persons were said to have died or been injured.

Mr. Tombalbaye, 57, had been president of the drought-stricken, landlocked nation—once part of French Equatorial Africa—since 1962, two years after independence. He was elected unopposed in 1969 to a new seven-year term.

A radio announcement by Gen. Noel Odingar, acting commander of the armed forces, said: "Our armed forces have exercised their responsibilities before God and before the nation. I ask all of you to remain calm and not to be worried about your fate."

A military communiqué said that the army had freed Gen. Felix Maloum, the titular commander of the armed forces, who had been under arrest since 1973 on charges of plotting against Mr. Tombalbaye. The communiqué said that two men identified as Gen. Djogo, former director of Mr. Tombalbaye's military staff, and Col. Djimet, former police commander, also had been freed.

The attack on the presidential compound by the army and national police started shortly after dawn. Some firing was also reported around the Koufra military camp in the center of this capital.

The Republican Palace Guard resisted the troops and throughout the morning mortar and artillery explosions and the rattle of weapons could be heard.

Gen. Odingar called on military forces to return to their barracks and ordered a curfew from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. He said that the airport was closed until further notice. The general urged French troops stationed in Chad not to become involved in what he said was a purely local affair among the 3.5 million inhabitants. He said that foreigners would be protected.

Chad is one of the poorest and most backward nations in the world. Three times the size of California, it has only 160 miles of paved roads, no railroads and is more than 1,200 miles from a seaport. It is in the sub-Saharan famine zone hit by a six-year drought.

With French Army support, Mr. Tombalbaye had been fighting a Moslem rebel group known as Frolinat in the northeast since 1968. The rebels had Libyan backing until it reportedly was cut off two years ago after Mr. Tombalbaye broke off relations with Israel. The rebels are still active and more than a year ago captured a number of French and West German hostages, some of whom are still in captivity.

In February, 12 persons—allegedly supported by Frolinat—were convicted of plotting to use sorcery to kill Mr. Tombalbaye and were sentenced to terms ranging from two to seven years.

The French colony of about 3,000 living in N'djamena was reported safe. Most stayed close to their homes but some went to a French military base north of the city.

Chad's coup continued the trend toward military governments south of the Sahara. In the area 13 countries are now ruled by generals.



AP.

Nga'ta Tombalbaye

Businessmen Talk of Leaving

Non-Reds in Laotian Coalition Fear Future Actions of Hanoi

By Bernard Weinraub

VIENTIANE, Laos, April 13 (NYT).—The kingdom of Laos, which last year set up a coalition of neutralists, rightists and pro-Communist Pathet Lao, is in the grip of anxiety and confusion because of the deteriorating military situation in neighboring Cambodia and South Vietnam.

Neutralists and rightists in this drowsy, dusty capital are alarmed about North Vietnamese intentions toward Laos. They say that the American withdrawal from Indochina, the disintegration of government forces in Cambodia and South Vietnam and the vulnerability of the Laotian coalition have emboldened Hanoi to step up its activities in Laos.

A Laotian official said: "The people in the commercial sectors, the Chinese and Indian businessmen, are talking about leaving. In the last few weeks, we have all become very frightened because of the Vietnam situation.

"No one thinks the Pathet Lao will take over immediately or that the North Vietnamese will suddenly launch an attack here. But . . . we know that they will be stronger, bolder."

Last year Laos established its third coalition since 1957, bringing together groups that were opponents in 20 years of civil war.

The two key figures are the neutralist Premier, Souvanna Phouma, who is 73 years old and ailing, and his 62-year-old half-brother, Prince Souphanouvong, the Pathet Lao leader.

The coalition was born of the Laotian cease-fire agreement signed on Feb. 21, 1973, which ended a war in which most of the authentic fighting took place between CIA-supported irregulars and North Vietnamese troops. Intensive American bombing in the early 1970s was aimed at North Vietnamese forces' supply routes through Laos into South Vietnam.

The North Vietnamese are estimated to have about 30,000 troops in Laos, a sharp decline from the 60,000 to 70,000 soldiers that were here two years ago.

What frightens non-Communist officials, however, is what the North Vietnamese will do if, or when, South Vietnam falls under Hanoi's control.

Moreover, officials are puzzled and angry about the declining U.S. military support here. They claim that this is a key factor in the aggressive behavior of the North Vietnamese.

In 1973, American aid to Laos reached $410.5 million. Of this, $360 million was for military expenditures.

In the current fiscal year ending June 30, total aid will probably reach $80 million and only about $30 million will be for the somewhat bedraggled 52,000-man Laotian Army.

European diplomats say that the military failures in Cambodia and South Vietnam have merely accelerated a process that has been forecast in recent months: the existence of a Laotian nation serving as a buffer in Indochina but responsive to Hanoi's wishes.

Lon Nol Goes Into Hawaii Hospital Today

HONOLULU, April 13 (AP).—Cambodian President Lon Nol has received a quick medical checkup at Tripler Army Medical Center here and plans to enter the hospital for tests and treatment tomorrow.

The 61-year-old marshal, who suffered partial paralysis following a stroke in 1971, arrived here from the Indonesian island of Bali late Thursday and conferred Friday with Dr. Edward Kamin.

Marshal Lon Nol left Phnom Penh April 1 and spent 10 days on Bali before coming to Hawaii. He and his family arrived at Hickam Air Force Base aboard a special U. S. Air Force C-135 jet following a seven-hour flight from Guam.

Junta Vows No Surrender

(Continued from Page 1)

miles further west at government garrisons where there was hand-to-hand fighting, field reports said.

[The reports said that two government fighter-bombers were blown up at the airport and two persons killed, and that an Air Cambodge plane braved heavy fire and landed with only three of its four engines operating.]

The Premier said at today's press conference that, while continuing the military struggle, the government would "make every effort" to persuade the other side to "accept our offer of a cease-fire followed by negotiations and national reconciliation."

Asked what the government's conditions were for such negotiations, he said there were only two—that there would be no surrender and that the Cambodian people be allowed to decide, by democratic means such as referendum or plebiscite, the future form of their leadership and government.

The insurgents have consistently refused all suggestions of peace talks.

Mr. Long Boret did not sound optimistic—he said that an insurgent push on the city was expected and "we hope we can hold"—but he did exhibit a sense of pluckiness and determination that seemed aimed at impressing the handful of foreign newsmen who have remained in the capital.

The news conference, beyond publicizing the government's will to go on fighting, also shed some light on the hectic events surrounding the American evacuation yesterday and the political moves made by the Americans just before they left.

Mr. Long Boret said, for example, that on Friday morning Ambassador Dean proposed that the government invite Prince Sihanouk to come back and lead the country.

Quakes in Japan, Italy

TOKYO, April 13 (Reuters).—Two minor earthquakes shook part of central Japan early today. No damage was reported. A slight tremor also was felt in several towns near Turin.

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United Press International.

SURRENDER—A North Vietnamese soldier raises his hands in surrender to a South Vietnamese at Xuan Loc.

Vietnam Fighting Intensifies; Reds Renew Xuan Loc Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

namese artillery, tanks and infantry began an assault on the devastated city. A Saigon spokesman said the Communist forces did not penetrate the city.

While the Communists have not been able to take the city, they have managed to penetrate government lines and occupy positions along Route 1 from 8 to 10 miles west of the city. Thus, all government reinforcements and supplies must be brought to Xuan Loc by helicopter.

The Saigon command also said that Communist troops had shelled Phan Thiet city and attacked government infantry positions nearby yesterday. Phan Thiet, 95 miles northeast of Saigon, is one of the two ports on the South China Sea north of Saigon that the government still controls.

Congress Gets Bills

WASHINGTON, April 13 (AP).—President Ford has sent to Congress three bills containing his requests for expanded military and economic aid to South Vietnam and clarification of his authority to use U.S. troops if "humanitarian evacuation" becomes necessary.

Mr. Ford had voiced the requests in his State of the World address Thursday night to a joint session of Congress.

Formally transmitting the emergency bills to Congress on Friday, Mr. Ford said in accompanying letters to House and Senate leaders:

"The enclosed draft bills authorize additional military, economic and humanitarian assistance for South Vietnam and also clarify the availability of funds for the use of the armed forces of the United States for humanitarian evacuation in Indochina, should this become necessary."

He wrote: "I urge the immediate consideration and enactment of these measures."

Vietnam Truce Force Closes Last Field Post, Trims Staff

By David Lamb

SAIGON, April 13.—The International Commission for Control and Supervision abandoned its last field outpost last week when most of its members boarded chartered and commercial flights and left South Vietnam.

The departure of all but the ICCS Saigon-based headquarters staff was a significant admission that the group's peace-keeping role had failed and that a negotiated settlement was unlikely while the Communist offensive continued.

Set up in January, 1973, to safeguard the provisions of the cease-fire agreement signed in Paris, the ICCS initially was staffed by 1,160 members from Hungary, Poland, Canada and Indonesia. It operated 52 field offices throughout the country and had an annual budget of $24 million. Its members were supposed to investigate military cease-fire violations.

But, by Thursday, with its departing members lugging souvenirs to Tan Son Nhut Air Base, the organization had shrunk to about 300 persons and, by this weekend, the debt-ridden commission will have only about 150 members here.

'Remain in Being'

"Its only function today," a Western diplomat said, "is just to remain in being, even if just as a skeleton, so that in the event some new pact is negotiated, it can be reformed."

In recent months, the heavy fighting had forced the commission to abandon one field outpost after another. Its authority—what little it may have had—had been eroded and it was more than $10 million in debt, primarily because the Viet Cong and the North Vietnamese have refused to pay their share for the last 18 months.

The ICCS, the only peace-keeping group in recent years not to come under the aegis of the United Nations, supervised the release of war prisoners after the cease-fire was signed. But beyond that, it is difficult to find many contributions it made, although some observers believe its presence in the field initially acted as a deterrent to renewed fighting.

Helicopter Downed

Two months after the commission was formed, one of its helicopters was shot down in Viet Cong territory, killing seven persons on board, including a Viet Cong officer. Four months later, in July, 1973, two Canadian members were kidnapped by the Viet Cong and held for 17 days. Canada pulled out of the organization, saying its role could not be fulfilled while the fighting continued, and was replaced by Iran.

In the first 11 months of the peace-keeping group's existence, according to government statistics, the war claimed the lives of 42,612 Communists, 13,096 South Vietnamese soldiers and 2,043 civilians.

Perhaps the greatest failure of the commission was its inability to clearly define its responsibilities or to reverse the trend of polarization of its four member nations. Poland and Hungry seemed to view themselves as protectors of the interests of the Hanoi government and the Viet Cong. Indonesia and Canada were forced from positions of neutrality toward the interests of the United States and the Saigon government.

© Los Angeles Times.

Air Force Puts Curbs on Use of C-5A Transports

WASHINGTON, April 13 (AP).—All the Air Force's C-5A transport planes will be operating under restrictions as a result of the recent air crash involving a plane carrying Vietnamese orphans.

The Air Force announced the restrictions Friday "as a precautionary measure... to assure safe operation of the fleet" pending results of an investigation of the crash.

The restrictions include a prohibition on passengers and were imposed one week after the C-5A crash in South Vietnam. More than 200 persons were killed, making it one of the worst aircraft disasters on record.

Besides the restrictions, a wide-ranging C-5A systems review has been initiated "to include re-examination of all operational, material and support factors that could be relevant," the Air Force said.

Ex-Inmates Attend Rites at Buchenwald

BERLIN, April 13 (AP).—Former inmates of the Nazi death camp at Buchenwald were among 30,200 persons who attended a ceremony yesterday to honor the self-liberation of Buchenwald internees 30 years ago, the East German news agency ADN report d.

Among the speakers at the camp site was Soviet Maj.-Gen. Piotr Brajko, who paid tribute to "soldiers and officer of the Allied forces" who died in the struggle against fascism, ADN reported.

Japan Assured By Ford of U.S. Asia Peace Role

WASHINGTON, April 13 (AP).—President Ford told Japanese leaders yesterday that the United States will continue its role in Asia, a White House spokesman said.

Mr. Ford held a 20-minute meeting with Japan Foreign Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, Japanese Ambassador Takeshi Yasukawa and Toshio Yamazaki, chief of the American Affairs Bureau of the Foreign Ministry.

Also attending the meeting were Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and U.S. Ambassador to Japan James Hodgson.

Mr. Ford "reaffirmed the high importance we attach to our alliance with Japan and our determination to continue our vital role as regards the future peace and stability of Asia," a White House spokesman said after the meeting.

Mr. Miyazawa said that he was completely satisfied with assurances he received on U.S. willingness to fulfill its security obligations toward Japan.

5 Argentine Rebels Die

BUENOS AIRES, April 13 (AP).—Police shot and killed five guerrillas and wounded a sixth early yesterday when the guerrillas tried to hijack a truck near Campana, about 60 miles north of here, authorities said.

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Families Divided

Sacrifice, Greed, Tragic Irony Mingle in Vietnam Collapse

By Malcolm W. Browne

SAIGON, April 13 (NYT).—Some people here are ready to sacrifice themselves to save loved ones. Others, in a paroxysm of fear, have cast away even wives and children to save themselves.

Either way, families are being wrenched apart and the texture of South Vietnamese society will never be the same. Hundreds of thousands of families, believing there may be a chance for a few to escape, are going through the agony of deciding who will go and who will not.

Lan is the widow of a Saigon soldier killed fighting the Viet Cong. She is also the daughter of a prominent Viet Cong guerrilla who died of tuberculosis in the jungle some years ago. She has four young children—three daughters and a son.

"For God's sake, take my little boy out of Vietnam and raise him," she pleaded with an American. "If he stays, the Communists will take him from me to raise him their way, so he is lost to me, anyway. Give him this chance, please."

But it will be impossible to take Lan's son out.

Thanh is a senior mechanic who has worked for various American companies in Vietnam. At present he is employed by Northrop Corp., the company that makes F-5 fighters of the type that bombed the presidential palace the other day.

Thanh lives with his wife, his four young children and his 71-year-old mother. The Americans at Northrop, in common with most other Americans in Saigon, are leaving.

"They offered to help me get out, too," Thanh said bitterly, "but only me. Not my wife, not my children. Not my mother. So what choice have I but to stay?"

The American role in the current disaster is in the minds of many.

A young girl left the American Consulate politely Friday, her features a mask. Once outside, she burst into hysterical tears.

"My fiancé is a Vietnamese boy in the States as a student," she said. "There is no chance he will come back here as long as he has a student visa—he would be a fool to do it. But as a Vietnamese, I can neither leave the country nor go to America. They gave me lots of forms and things, but nothing will ever happen."

More often than not, fear, malice and greed are proving more common than love and sacrifice.

When a barge loaded with several thousand refugees dying of hunger and thirst arrived from the north at Cam Ranh, occupants thought they had reached salvation. Cam Ranh Bay was the biggest American logistics center in Vietnam during the American years here.

Water for Sale

But the Americans were long gone and Vietnamese authorities would not let the refugees land. As the blazing sun beat down, small boats carrying water began to pull up next to the barge. Gasping at the sight, the dying men, women and children were overjoyed, until they learned they would have to pay for the water at the rate of 1,500 piasters ($1.20) a glass. Families shared as best they could. Eventually many of those aboard died anyway.

Tragic irony is part of the daily texture of events.

A captain stationed at Danang, desperately worried about his wife and children in Saigon, succeeded in fighting his way aboard an airplane to the capital. He discovered when he arrived here that his wife and children had flown to Danang on one of the last flights going north, and had disappeared thereafter, presumably stuck in the Communist-occupied city.

A paratrooper lost his family as they were escaping from Pleiku, which had been abandoned by the Saigon government to the Communists.

"I have been fighting the Communists since 1952," he said, "first in the French Army, then in our own army. Now it's over. We've lost.

"It will be very bad under the Communists. I know them. But maybe, at least it will be a united country. I will have the chance to find my family. Maybe then all Vietnamese will be united in one thing, anyway—hating Americans."

Cabinet Quits In Cairo Shift

(Continued from Page 1)

policy-making in the conflict with Israel, take up all his time. He also argued that doubling as premier would restrict the freedom of parliament to question the Cabinet, the paper said.

Mr. Salem, 57, spent 27 years of his career as a police officer in Alexandria. He was governor of several Egyptian provinces between 1967 and 1971. He was first appointed minister in May, 1971, and was given the interior portfolio.

The sources said the shake-up would be part of a wider domestic reorganization which will also cover key posts in the Arab Socialist Union, the country's only political party, and a large number of government-owned companies.

In a Kuwaiti newspaper interview yesterday, Mr. Sadat said about a possible Cabinet shake-up: "What is planned is much broader than this. We have been suffering from bottlenecks in the governmental setup—a legacy that goes back hundreds of years."

U.S. Embassy Is Evacuated

(Continued from Page 1)

been keeping the Phnom Penh government alive stopped, too.

The airlift, from South Vietnam and Thailand, had been bringing in up to 1,400 tons of ammunition, fuel and food every day.

At Cambodian military headquarters and government offices there was nothing but confusion, as the government appeared virtually leaderless.

Military sources said that two U.S. B-52 bombers circled over Phnom Penh throughout the embassy evacuation. This correspondent did not see or hear any of the high-flying bombers, but did see an American spotter plane flying overhead of the type used to mark targets for smaller fighter-bombers.

Manila Starts Review of Role Of U.S. Bases

MANILA, April 13 (NYT).—The Philippine government has begun a review of how useful the American bases here are to this country.

Three government agencies are making a study of the nation's defense accords with the United States, especially those covering Clark Air Force Base and the Subic Naval Base.

"We are disturbed by an emerging view that commitments made by U.S. presidents are nothing more than statements of intent that do not bind the American people or Congress," said a top official, who declined to be identified.

"We have to ask ourselves," the official said, "whether we continue to be involved in conflicts and animosities engendered by policies not our own."

The official noted that President Ferdinand Marcos had asked American representatives at a meeting of the two countries' mutual defense board how much longer the United States would have to maintain bases here. Also, the official cited recent statements by President Marcos that affirmed a policy of self-reliance in defense matters.



Associated

EARLY VOTE—Gerhard Stoltenberg, the leader Christian Democratic party in Schleswig-Holstein,

CDU Slips, Free Democrat Gain in Schleswig-Holste

(Continued from Page 1)

three more state elections preceding nationwide parliamentary voting set for autumn, 1976.

The FDP federal chairman, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who is also vice-chancellor and foreign minister, saw his small party's upsurge as heralding a "clear upward trend." Its earlier reverses were attributed by some critics to lack of confidence in Mr. Genscher, who succeeded the popular Walter Scheel in mid-1974 when Mr. Scheel became federal president.

For Gerhard Stoltenberg, CDU state president in Schleswig-Holstein, his setback meant he may have dropped out of the running as a possible chancellor contender for the CDU-CSU alliance in the 1976 Bundestag elections.

Mr. Stoltenberg will now have to rule with a bare one-vote majority in Kiel. The CDU now has 37 seats against 40 previously, compared with 30 for the SPD (32 previously) and 5 FDP seats.

Miki Gains in Japan

TOKYO, April 13 (AP).—Premier Takeo Miki's ruling party took the lead in early local election returns from today's balloting, but vote counting in crucial urban areas had not begun.

Mr. Miki's Liberal Democratic party had won 10 of 17 governorships by late tonight. A Socialist-backed candidate, who ran also with some ruling party support, was elected governor in a rural prefecture.

Despite the Liberal Democrats' early lead, most political commentators thought it unlikely that the ruling party would upset

S. Africa Cable Broken

PRETORIA, South Africa, April 13 (AP).—Telephone and telex communications between South Africa and Europe were broken today when the undersea cable was severed about 25 miles off Cape Town, the post office here said.

South Korean Student Kills Himself Over Repression

By Richard Halloran

SEOUL, April 13 (NYT).—A senior at South Korea's leading university died yesterday after stabbing himself to protest President Chung Hee Park's political repression.

Kim Sang Jin, 23, a student at Seoul National University's College of Agriculture in Suwon, about 35 miles south of here, stabbed himself in the stomach Friday and died in a hospital yesterday morning after emergency treatment failed.

Mr. Kim was said to have been stopped from organizing a political rally under orders from school authorities. The authorities evidently were guided by President Park's emergency measure, issued last week, forbidding student demonstrations.

Mr. Kim's death ended a grim week in which the continuing conflict between Mr. Park, who wants to rule unchallenged, and his opponents, who want political freedom, threatened to plunge the nation into political chaos.

Eight Are Hung

It was a week in which eight men were hanged for allegedly conspiring against the government, before they could make an appeal to the President as the law provides.

In addition, student demonstrations continued despite the decree. Consequently, 20 universities were closed, three university presidents resigned, 62 students were ousted, 42 students received lesser punishment and 78 were being held by police.

Moreover, seven Christian clergymen were under detention, including the Rev. Kim Kwan Suk, the secretary-general of the National Council of Churches, a leading Protestant group, and the Rev. Hahm Se-Ung, a Catholic priest who is the spokesman for the National Council for the Restoration of Democracy. A group of prominent Christians and intellectuals was detained for 25 hours.

A spokesman for Mr. Park asserted, however, that the promise of reconciliation, made after the President released some political prisoners in the middle of February, was not dead.

Kim Seung Jin, the President's press secretary, said in a brief interview: "Reconciliation is not an excuse for violating the law. Any kind of reconciliation should be achieved upon the basis of the full enforcement of the law. Don't take this as a sign that we are going back to a hard-line policy."

Opposition leaders saw it differently. Kim Young Sam, the president of the New Democratic party, said in an interview, "I think they have now reached the limit. They have a wall at their backs. They are afraid. They no longer have confidence in themselves. How else would you interpret the series of events this week?"

French See To Resolve Oil Deadlo

PARIS, April 13 (Reut France today sought to the deadlock in a week of tations here between ma consumers and producers, h ed sources said.

A source said the Frenc trying to resolve differenc the agenda for a world ference.

Officials from industrial the oil producers and the oping world have been n in Paris since last Monday to lay foundations for the conference on energy and economic problems.

So far, the negotiations been slow. The main prob finding agreement on what be discussed at the Frenc posed world conference.

Hopes of a breakthroug yesterday when French Pre Valéry Giscard d'Estaing a the end of an official vi Algeria that he and Al President Houari Boume had agreed on a draft a for the conference.

The source said the chie negotiator, Charles Robinso der secretary of state for nomic affairs, arranged a cheon meeting with Lou Guhringaud, the French d who is chairman of the pre tory meeting here.

"I understand there is an by the French chairman t solve the impasse," the s said.

The industrial countries resented at the preparatory ing—the United States, J and the European Common ket—have so far insisted energy problems should have ority at the conference pr which Mr. Giscard d'Es would like to see started in

The producer and develo countries—Algeria, Iran, S Arabia, Venezuela, Brazil, I and Zaire—want the world m ing to be extended to other materials and development p lems.

Efforts to find a compro formula for the agenda produced plenty of ideas bu agreement to date. "We enough compromise agenda paper the room," a delegate today.

52 Cambodians In Orphan Airli

LOS ANGELES, April 13 (A —A flight carrying 329 war phans from Vietnam and the orphans airlifted from Camb landed here today after a month-old baby died aboard plane, authorities said.

Lt. Comdr. Allen Sherwood Navy public affairs officer, s the infant boy had died betw Honolulu and Los Angeles on flight from Clark Air Force B in the Philippines.

Among the orphans on t World Airways Boeing jumbo were 52 from Cambodia. The Force said they were the fi to arrive in the United Sta from that country during the c rent airlift.

usband Planned Divorce

frs. Onassis' Inheritance eportedly Only $3 Million

By John Corry

EW YORK, April 13 (NYT). nder the will of her late hus-d, Mrs. Aristotle Onassis re-es $3 million, a bequest far than published reports in-ted she would receive, accord-to friends of the Onassis ily.

ortly before his death, Mr. ssis reportedly had decided to rce his wife to whom he married for 6 1/2 years and ed that a lawyer begin pro-lings.

r. Onassis's will, several ces told The New York Times, stipulated that trust funds l million be set up for each of the children from Mrs. Onassis's marriage to the late President John F. Kennedy.

The children, Caroline and John, will receive incomes from the fund until they are 21 years old. Previous reports had indicated that they would inherit as much as $15 million each.

When Mr. Onassis died in Paris on March 15, estimates of his wealth were as high as $500 million. The sum left to Mrs. Onassis is said to be the minimum amount Mr. Onassis could leave her under Greek law. Earlier reports had estimated that Mrs. Onassis would receive up to $200 million.

Last Dec. 3, John Meyer, Mr. Onassis's close associate, called Roy Cohn, the lawyer. Mr. Meyer told Mr. Cohn that Mr. Onassis wanted him to be his attorney in a divorce action against Mrs. Onassis.

"He called me when Mr. Onassis was with him," Mr. Cohn said Friday. "He said it was absolutely definite and that Onassis wanted to end the marriage."

Mr. Meyer, who was in Florida Friday, declined to comment on the telephone call. An associate said that Mr. Meyer would not answer questions until "the [Onassis] family has decided what to do about Jackie."

Several friends of the Onassis family have said that Mrs. Onassis wants more money. However, Christina Onassis, Mr. Onassis's daughter by his first marriage, is said to be hostile to Mrs. Onassis. Miss Onassis, her friends say, was instrumental in persuading her father to seek a divorce.

Failing Health

Reports of Mr. Onassis's failing health began circulating in December, shortly after Mr. Meyer spoke to Mr. Cohn. Then, in February, it was announced that Mr. Onassis was suffering from *myasthenia gravis*, a debilitating muscular disease. Friends of Mr. Onassis say that it was poor health rather than a reconciliation with his wife, that led Mr. Onassis to drop the divorce action.

Under Greek law, Mrs. Onassis is entitled to a minimum of one-eighth of her late husband's assets. However, Mr. Onassis's wealth was spread through about 100 interlocking companies in an arrangement so complex that only he seemed to understand it.

Through 30 companies, Mr. Onassis owned nearly 100 ships and through other companies he shared ownership of the Olympic Tower on Fifth Avenue in New York. His personal holdings, including paintings, jewelry and apartments on three continents, were said to be worth $50 million.

Much of Mr. Onassis's wealth, however, was held through trust companies and his will apparently reflects this. Experts on Greek law say that Mr. Onassis, by having his wealth in trust, could have written his will in such a way that Mrs. Onassis would receive far less than an eighth of his total assets.

Rumors of a divorce between Mr. and Mrs. Onassis date as far back as 1970, although they were always denied. In 1970, however, Mrs. Onassis speculated to her own friends and family that in time Mr. Onassis would divorce her.

Susan Hayward's Will

LOS ANGELES, April 13 (AP). —The will of actress Susan Hayward, who died last month of a brain tumor, divides almost $1 million between her twin sons and a brother.

In a will filed for probate Friday in Los Angeles Superior Court, the actress directed that $200,000 of her estate of about $950,000 be placed in trust, with the income going to her brother, Walter Marrenner of Los Angeles. The remainder is to be put in trust for her sons, Gregory and Timothy Barker, 30, until they reach 35.

Specifically disinherited was her former husband and the father of the twins, actor Lex Barker, and Miss Hayward's sister, Florence.

.Y. Planning ew Probe in ttica Riots

EW YORK, April 13 (AP).— pecial attorney will be ap-ted to probe allegations of a r-up of crimes by law en-ement officials in the in-igation of the 1971 riot at ca State Prison.

ov. Hugh Carey announced erday that a special deputy rney general would under-the new probe "to assure lic confidence in the Attica estigation."

leanwhile, defense attorneys ed to overturn the convic-s of two former inmates on grounds that a paid infor-t of the FBI had access to nse strategy during the trial

he charges were made by coln Bell, former assistant to chief Attica prosecutor, An-y Simonetti. Mr. Bell claim-criminal actions by police of-als during the riot were being ered up while the inmates e being prosecuted.

160-Page Report

Mr. Bell, who resigned Dec. 11, t Gov. Carey a 160-page re-t alleging that, despite "sub-tial evidence" of crimes by enforcement officials, the f prosecutor blocked his ef-s to investigate. Mr. Simonetti ected Mr. Bell's claims.

he special attorney, who will ort to the governor within 30 s, will have the power to mine grand jury minutes, poena witnesses and docu-nts and question witnesses der oath.

here was no immediate indi-ion of who would be selected. ixty-two inmates have been ned in 42 indictments relat-to the rebellion that ended t. 13, 1971. No law enforce-nt officials have been rged.

lost of the 43 deaths, of rds held hostage and inmates, urred when state troopers and rds stormed the prison in a l of gunfire.

William Kunstler, representing n Hill, 23, and Charles Per-dlice, 22, asked a state court Buffalo for a hearing April 23 find out "the extent of infor-rs who infiltrated and ham-ed" the defense of Attica in-tes.

Two Convicted

Hill was convicted of murder l Pernasilice of attempted ault in the fatal beating of a ard, William Quinn.

a defense attorney told news-n the infiltrator was Mary Jo k, whom he said was recruit-by the Buffalo office of the I in July, 1973, to infiltrate anti-war group "in order to uire the credentials necessary have access to information ut the preparation of the ense of this and other Attica es."

he head of the Buffalo FBI ice confirmed that the 26-r-old woman "furnished in-mation to the FBI." But he d at no time was she an em-yee of the FBI "nor did she nish any information to the I on the Attica defense."



Associated Press.

NO HONKING, PLEASE—A motorist on a rural road near Pottstown, Pa., stopped to let a gaggle of geese cross, reportedly a not uncommon occurrence in the area.

Anglicans Request Ordination of a Woman

LONDON, April 13 (AP).—Members of an Anglican church here have asked their bishop to ordain Elsie Baker, a deaconess, to the Anglican priesthood.

"It is the first time such a request has been made" in England, said the Rev. Paul Oestreicher, Miss Baker's vicar at the Church of the Ascension in south London. There are no Anglican women priests.

The vicar and his bishop support the petition. But at the Church of England headquarters in Westminster, a spokesman said: "This will have to wait. The General Synod is debating the ordination of women at its July meeting. Nothing can be done now."

Miss Baker, who is in her 60s, has been a deaconess for 33 years, including eight years at the Church of the Ascension.

"I may conduct services, including baptisms and burials, and assist at communion," she said. "But I may not preside at communion and I may not say the prayers of consecration or pronounce the absolution. Civil law prevents me from conducting a marriage ceremony."

Miss Baker said she would describe herself as a feminist "in the sense that I feel women priests could bring into the church the femininity it has lacked over the centuries.

"I have felt a calling to be a priest for about 20 years but I am not one to parade with a placard," she said.

The church has 93 deaconesses in England. Miss Baker said that 82 of them wish to be ordained priests.

The suffragan bishop of Woolwich, the Right Rev. David Sheppard, who received the petition, said he supports ordination of women and hopes the General Synod "will seek to do what is true and right rather than what is expedient."

The debate over ordination of women has shaken Anglican churches throughout the world. Most of the 43 Anglican diocesan synods in England have said they see no theological objections.

In the United States, the Episcopal Church—an independent member of the world Anglican community—is embroiled in a controversy over the ordination of 11 women by three retired bishops last summer.

Although the House of Bishops ruled the ordinations invalid, some of the women are serving as priests and a church board has set aside charges against the three bishops.

In Anglican provinces overseas, only the Hong Kong unit has acted without waiting for a decision in England and ordained four women.

A source close to the General Synod said he thinks that the July meeting will be in favor of women priests. But, he said, the synod will add "in a typical Church of England compromise that the moment is not expedient."

Water Buffalo Is Imported To Battle Florida's Weeds

GAINESVILLE, Fla., April 13 (AP).—Where others have failed —including the white amur and giant manatees—the water buffalo has become man's newest weed killer.

If all goes well, Hugh Popenoe envisages the day when herds of Southeast Asian water buffalo will roam the banks of rivers and lakes, chomping away on water bonnets, hyacinths and other weeds.

"In the days of energy crisis, this may prove to be a very economical way of harvesting water weeds," said Mr. Popenoe, director of the University of Florida's Tropical Agriculture Center.

The water buffalo is the latest weapon against the water hyacinth, which is clogging the state's inland waterways and hindering navigation.

For more than 25 years, the Army Corps of Engineers has periodically sprayed the 273-mile St. John's River with various chemicals in a vain attempt to clear the attractively flowered but pesky weeds. Mechanical harvesters also were used but costs soared to $200 to $1,000 an acre.

Weed-Eating Fish

About three years ago, the weed-eating Asian fish, the white amur, was imported into Florida to battle the hyacinth. But state officials decided that the giant fish, which can reach 80 pounds, might upset the natural balance of the waterways.

Giant manatees, or sea cows, were also tested, but the docile mammals got in the way of motor boats and many were killed.

Mr. Popenoe said that he has been trying for six years to import the water buffalo, which can reach a weight of 2,000 pounds and can eat up to 200 to 300 pounds of weeds daily.

"We managed to get this family from the Toronto Zoo for $3,800," he said. "The problem was that most of the water buffalo are in areas which have quarantine restrictions. We had to find some from a disease-free area."

Buddy, weighing 1,600 pounds and Suzie, 1,200 pounds, together with their two calves arrived here about six weeks ago.

Before being sent into the field, Buddy and his family are being served "cafeteria-style feeds of different aquatic plants to find their favorites," Mr. Popenoe explained.

Snail Menace Is Ended

WASHINGTON, April 13 (AP). —The giant African snail threat to Florida has officially ended after years of concern that the prolific pest might spread from the Miami area.

Federal emergency regulations adopted in 1969 to curb the creatures were canceled today, the Department of Agriculture said. None of the snails, which can grow shells 10 inches long, has been found in the last two years.

The snails, which have both male and female sex organs, were introduced in 1966 by an 8-year-old boy who carried two with him from Hawaii and turned them loose in his grandmother's back yard.

Within three years thousands of the snails, described as "voracious" eaters of shrubs, flowers and other greenery, were slithering across much of the Miami area.

T. G. Darling of the department's animal and plant health inspection service said the big snails are considered by many experts as "the world's worst mollusk pest." If they had spread from the Miami area, they could have caused severe losses to Southern nurserymen and vegetable growers, he said.

Cure Held Near For Diarrhea

SAN FRANCISCO, April 13 (UPI).—Medical researchers say they have discovered the most prominent microbe known to cause diarrhea and have taken the first step toward finding a cure for the intestinal disorder afflicting many tourists.

A team of doctors told the American College of Physicians last week that either a vaccine or drug will be developed from studies of the bacterium's outer membrane to protect tourists against the disease or counteract its toxin.

Dr. Sherwood Gorbach of UCLA, who presented the team report, said the researchers examined more than 10,000 fecal samples from sick and healthy students of a group of 133 Americans recruited for the study. A strain of intestinal bacterium called *escherichia coli* was found to produce a severe toxin.

University Seeks Nixon's Papers

LOS ANGELES, April 13 (WP). —The University of Southern California has entered into negotiations with former President Richard Nixon to obtain a gift of his personal papers, according to university officials.

USC President John Hubbard is reported to have conferred with the former president three times at Mr. Nixon's San Clemente home in recent weeks, although so far the talks are characterized as "preliminary." University officials say that USC's interest in the papers is in their value to scholars.

Efforts to obtain comments from Mr. Nixon or his aides on the talks were unsuccessful.

New Entrance Law Considered

Racial Bias Stirred in Canada By Influx of India Immigrants

By William Borders

VANCOUVER, British Columbia, April 13 (NYT).—Like many Canadians, the residents of this Pacific seaport think of themselves as tolerant, generally free of the racial bias that afflicts their American neighbors.

But an influx of immigrants from India has exposed a vein of prejudice, bringing new problems and even some violence to Vancouver's quiet streets.

The anti-Indian incidents —schoolyard taunts and fist-fights, window-breaking and attacks with paint—reflect feelings that have become part of an agonizing national debate now under way about whether, and how, to change Canada's entrance requirements, which are among the most liberal in the world.

To help draw up legislation making it harder for foreigners to get in, the government has asked for suggestions, encouraging a public discussion along lines that Richard Gwyn, an Ottawa columnist, describes this way:

"To discriminate is immoral and indefensible, yet if too many nonwhite immigrants come in too quickly, the certain result will be serious social unrest."

Immigration to Canada, especially from Asia, the West Indies and other nonwhite parts of the world, has soared in the last couple of years. Most of the immigrants have come to the three largest cities—Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver—and their presence has caused urban tensions.

Immigrants from India, who in the 1950s numbered only a few hundred a year, now constitute the fourth largest group in immigration statistics. The first three are those from Britain, the United States and Portugal.

Last year, there were 14,000 of them, an increase of 150 per cent over 1973, and many of them—attracted by friends and relatives from home—moved into southeast Vancouver, a middle-class neighborhood that was, like most of Canada, almost entirely white.

"They come in planeloads, 350 at a time, and there just is no way to assimilate them," said Ronald Huntington, a member of Parliament representing part of Vancouver.

Mr. Huntington's remarks, during one of several recent debates on immigration in the House of Commons in Ottawa, drew groans from some of his colleagues and shouts of "Racist" but, expressing an opinion being heard often in Canada these days, he continued:

"It is high time to ask ourselves if immigration from Asian countries in great numbers is helping solve the world's population problems. Each year, the populations of India and China increase by a number in excess of the population of all Canada. This is a world situation which cannot be solved by destroying the Canadian social fabric."

Increased Resentment

In the opinion of Shelagh Day, who works in the newly formed Human Rights Department of the British Columbia provincial government, resentment against the Indians has increased sharply not only because there are suddenly so many of them, but also because "people are frightened about the economic situation and they see the immigrant as a threat to their jobs."

A standard complaint by the Indians, she said, is that employers often insist that even very well qualified applicants have "Canadian experience."

In the spirit of a human rights code that was enacted only last fall, British Columbia is preparing anti-discrimination programs for the schools, including film strips on racial tolerance, and role-playing, in which white children become objects of prejudice, to show them how it feels.

"But it's a big problem and it's going to take a long time to solve," Miss Day said.

Kissinger Sets 5-Nation Trip to South America

WASHINGTON, April 13 (AP). —Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has disclosed that he plans to visit South America in the coming weeks. Pressure of diplomatic business, especially relating to the military situation in Indochina, caused such a trip to be postponed earlier this month.

"The purpose is to give emphasis to relationships that, with all their ups and downs, are considered vital to the United States," Mr. Kissinger said of the trip on Friday.

He spoke at the swearing-in ceremony of the new U.S. ambassador to Venezuela, Harry Shlaudeman.

Mr. Kissinger said Venezuela would be included in his itinerary but made no reference to the four other countries initially scheduled — Argentina, Brazil, Peru and Chile.

There had been speculation that, because of the Indochina crisis, Mr. Kissinger would omit Peru and Chile from his itinerary to minimize the time spent away from Washington.

Madrid Protest Halted

MADRID, April 13 (AP).—Police made an unknown number of arrests and broke up an attempted anti-government demonstration by several small groups of youths in a Madrid park today.

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Obituaries

Josephine Baker, American Who Became the Toast of Paris

PARIS, April 13 (NYT).—Josephine Baker, 69, the lithe black American dancer and singer who became one of the greatest music-hall stars in France, died in a hospital here early yesterday.

She had suffered a stroke Thursday, two weeks after opening in "Joséphine," a revue celebrating her 50 years in entertainment.

Funeral services will be held Tuesday at the Church of the Madeleine in Paris.

Instant Sensation

Josephine Baker came to Paris in 1925 and of her opening night at the Théâtre des Champs-Elysées that year, Janet Flanner wrote in "Paris Is Yesterday," published by the Viking Press in 1972:

"She made her entry entirely nude except for a pink flamingo feather between her limbs; she was being carried upside down and doing the split on the shoulder of a black giant. Mid-stage he paused, and, with his long fingers holding her basket-wise around the waist, swung her in a slow cartwheel to the stage floor, where she stood, like his magnificent discarded burden, in an instant of complete silence. She was an unforgettable female ebony statue. A scream of salutation spread through the theater.

"Whatever happened next was unimportant. The two specific elements had been established and were unforgettable—her magnificent dark body, a new model that to the French proved for the first time that black was beautiful, and the acute response of the white masculine public in the capital of hedonism of all Europe—Paris.

"Within a half-four of the final curtain on opening night, the news and meaning of her arrival had spread by the grapevine up to the cafés on the Champs-Elysées, where the witnesses of her triumph sat over their drinks excitedly repeating their report of what they had just seen . . .

Banana Skirt

"Either then, or it might have been a year or so later, as Josephine's career ripened, she appeared with her famous fewsoon of bananas worn like a savage skirt around her hips. She was the established new American star for Europe."

Miss Baker brought "le jazz hot" to Paris and was the personification here of black talent and modern black music. She led a long line of black American artists to Europe, mostly to Paris, where they sought, in her word, "freedom."

Asked many decades later if she had indeed found freedom in France, where she became a French citizen, she said, "Yes, more or less, as an artist, as a human being."

The French applauded Miss Baker not only as a performer but also for her offstage concern for others. For her wartime activities, she was awarded the Croix de Guerre and enrolled in the Legion of Honor with the Rosette of the Resistance.

In the 1950s, Miss Baker adopted a dozen orphans of various nationalities, races and religions, including a Korean, a Finn, an Israeli, a Venezuelan, an Algerian, a Japanese and a Colombian. All became French citizens by their adoption.

She called them her "rainbow tribe," and lived with them in a château, Les Milandes, in the Dordogne Valley in southwestern France. The 300-acre estate, which she had purchased in 1939, was the centerpiece of a resort she tried to build but which depleted her fortune and led her into debt. Her property and belongings were sold at auction in 1969, and Miss Baker had to be carried out into the rain by gendarmes.

Financial Help

With financial help from friends such as Princess Grace of Monaco, and because of her own return to the stage, Miss Baker was able to buy a $100,000 Riviera villa at Roquebrune-Cap-Martin.

The American expatriate never forgot her experience with discrimination in the United States. Once she told a Danish radio interviewer:

"I was born in America and grew up in St. Louis. I was very young when I first went to Europe . . . but I had to go. I wanted to find freedom. I couldn't find it in St. Louis, of course. It was one of the worst cities in America for racial discrimination. I hear it has changed, but I have never been there since. I have very bad memories of that time."

Miss Baker went to New York from St. Louis in the early 1920s and was a chorus girl in the revue "Shuffle Along," which ran for three years. She also appeared at the Cotton Club in Harlem.

She came to Paris in "La Revue Nègre," in which she scored her overnight triumph. It was in the following year that Miss Baker became a star herself, heading a revue at the Folies Bergère. She starred annually either there or at the Casino de Paris through the 1920s and 1930s, becoming the most popular Paris performer of those years.

Her marriage in the 1920s to Count Heno Abatino, an Italian painter, ended in divorce. She later was married to Jo Bouillon, a jazz orchestra leader.

Return to Broadway

Miss Baker returned to Broadway in 1936 for the "Ziegfeld Follies," toured the United States and then went back to New York, where for a time she had her own nightclub, Chez Josy Baker.

She visited New York again in 1951. She charged that during her stay she was a victim of discrimination at the Stork Club, having been served only after a long delay. The incident created wide publicity.

In 1958, she returned to the Paris stage with success in a musical autobiography, "Paris Mes Amours," which traced her career from St. Louis to Paris.

Miss Baker made triumphant visits to perform in the United States in the last two years. Her final appearance in New York was on New Year's Eve, 1973, at the Palace Theater. She was elegantly costumed, as usual, and in fine voice.

Julia Cohn Algase

NEW YORK, April 13 (NYT).—Julia Cohn Algase, 73, for 50 years a New York attorney specializing in labor and theater law, and a former actress, died of a heart attack here Thursday.

Early in her career Mrs. Algase divided her time between practicing law and acting on Broadway under the name of Julia Colin. She appeared in "Subway Express," "Peace on Earth" and "Theodora, the Queen," and with Maurice Evans in "St. Helena."



United Press International.

Josephine Baker

Gerry Raffles

LONDON, April 13 (AP).—Gerry Raffles, 53, a major figure in Britain's postwar theater, has died in Lyons, friends said.

As general manager of London's Theatre Royal, he was largely responsible for bringing the early plays of Brendan Behan and Shelagh Delaney to London. He also was a moving force in establishing in the Theatre Royal Joan Littlewood's Theatre Workshop, the training ground of many noted actors and directors.

Max Yergan

NEW YORK, April 13 (NYT).—Max Yergan, 82, a black leader and educator, who also campaigned for black civil rights in Africa, died Friday in Mount Frisco, N.Y.

A native of Raleigh, N.C., and a graduate of Shaw University, he was with the Young Men's Christian Association from 1915 to 1940, serving first in Kenya and then with the U.S. Army in France in World War I. For 18 years, he helped young collegians in South Africa. In 1936 he became the first teacher of black studies at City College here. He founded the U.S. Council on African Affairs, was president of the since-defunct National Negro Congress and in the 1930s and 1940s was co-publisher of the People's Voice, a newspaper for blacks here.

Lady Lucy Russell Dies at 26 of Burns

ST. BURYAN, England, April 13 (AP).—Lady Lucy Russell, 26, granddaughter of philosopher Bertrand Russell, died in hospital here Friday from severe burns.

Police said she was found with her clothes in flames in St. Buryan's Churchyard by two workmen. The workmen smothered the flames with their coats and rushed Lady Russell to hospital.

Police said an empty kerosene can and some burned matches were found in the churchyard.

Lady Russell was the daughter of the philosopher's eldest son, John, and Susan Doniphan Russell, daughter of American poet Vachel Lindsay.

Church, Regime Differ

Reports Spread in Portugal Of Coup Bid Within Military

By Henry Giniger

LISBON, April 13 (NYT).—Tension and confusion mounted here today as reports grew of a possible new attempt at a military coup and the armed forces and the Catholic church clashed over what voters should do in their first relatively free election in close to half a century.

As the campaign for the election on April 25 of a constituent assembly reached the halfway point, reports of an apparent rightist military uprising emanated from various civilian and military sources. But most Portuguese calmly enjoyed the near-summer weather at beach resorts or attended by the thousands a festival held here by the Communist party, by far the most active of the 12 competing political groups.

"José Manuel Santos," the mythical average voter, for whom a 12-page guide book has been issued on how to vote, is being generally described as a confused person after nearly a year of the free political life which followed the overthrow of the old authoritarian regime. He was even referred to today as "traumatized" by the armed forces general staff in an unusual statement that warned of the military intention to maintain order. After noting that there had been relatively little trouble thus far, the statement said that "it has to be recognized that a large part of the population has been traumatized by the rash acts and violent physical acts resorted to by some political groups." It is rare for the general staff to make comments on political matters.

Confusion was compounded by diametrically opposite positions being taken by the military and the church. Officers have been advising voters who cannot make up their minds on whom to vote for to cast a blank ballot. Today, the bishops declared that it was everyone's duty to vote and that "nobody should cast a blank ballot."

The bishops' statement said it was not necessary to analyze exhaustively the party programs to make a conscious choice. It then warned Catholics that they were "forbidden" to vote for parties that by their ideology, objectives and historical trend "are incompatible with a Christian conception of man and his life in society."

The bishops were believed to be referring to the Communist and other Marxist parties against whom they were understood to be exerting their influence in rural and small-town areas, particularly in the north. It is in this heavily populated and conservative part of the country that members of the armed forces have been campaigning heavily in favor of "progressive" political attitudes. Officers have been saying that it is in the north that voters are the least politically educated and the least capable of making a conscious choice. The advice being given by the military to cast blank ballots is expected to act to the detriment of the Center and Center-Right groups.

Voter confusion was expected to result in either a large number of blank ballots, in outright abstention from casting any ballot or both.

Journalist Freed

LISBON, April 13 (Reuters).—The military authorities have released a leading Portuguese journalist detained for questioning in connection with last month's abortive rightist coup.

Nuno Rocha, whose efforts to found a newspaper recently met political opposition, was released last week after testifying before a military commission investigating the coup.

A military spokesman said that more than 30 persons were arrested Wednesday in connection with the coup. He added that it would be "prejudicial" to reveal their names.

Pope Officiates At Wedding of 13 Couples in Rome

VATICAN CITY, April 13 (UPI).—Pope Paul VI today officiated at the marriage of 13 couples in a rare papal act to pay special homage to the family during the current Holy Year celebrations.

Ten of the couples were Italian. Two others were from Malta and the 13th was an Irish-born couple who live in London.

The Vatican explained the predominance of Italian couples by saying it would be difficult and expensive for friends and relations of couples from far away to come to Rome for the occasion of their wedding.

In his homily, the Pope urged the newlyweds to follow Christian teachings throughout their marriage and to look to Jesus as "the symbol of reciprocal love."

Two-Heart Man Dies in S. Africa

CAPE TOWN, April 13 (UPI).—The world's first man to live with two hearts has died—four months and nine days after Dr. Christiaan Barnard grafted the second heart into his chest cavity, Radio South Africa said today.

No reason was given for the patient's death but Dr. Barnard said after the Nov. 25 operation that the new technique of giving a man a second heart did not overcome the basic problem of rejection of alien organs.

The patient, Ivan Taylor, never granted permission for his name to be published in South Africa, where his identity is still unknown. He was suffering from terminal heart disease when Dr. Barnard implanted a heart from a 19-year-old colored girl. A patient who was given a second heart on New Year's Eve still survives.

95 in L.A. Treated For Insecticide

LOS ANGELES, April 13 (AP).—Ninety-five persons were treated for poisoning after insecticide spilled onto an expressway from an overturned truck and was turned to toxic fumes by water from fire hoses, officials have said.

Fire fighters, who had never heard of the newly developed substance, doused the flaming wreckage late Thursday night not realizing they were dealing with a dangerous chemical that reacted with water, a Highway Patrol spokesman said. He identified the new insecticide as lannate-methomyl.

About 40 firemen and Highway Patrol officers were admitted to a nearby hospital. The other victims, including motorists, were treated and released at several hospitals for the effects of the acrid chemical.

Italy Blast Fails To Derail Train

FLORENCE, April 13 (UPI).—A Florence-Rome train carrying 1,500 persons passed safely over a gap caused by an explosion in the southbound tracks early today, police said.

The blast severed about two feet of track and tore up two ties. But the express, about 30 minutes out of Florence, moved across the gap just after midnight with only slight damage to the front end of the locomotive.

Police said that the explosion was similar to one that ripped up about 15 inches of track on the same line Jan. 7 near Arezzo.

That blast did not cause a derailment and investigators later ordered the arrest of several members of the extreme-right National Revolutionary Front.

Indian Breaks Fast As Elections Are Set

NEW DELHI, April 13 (Reuters).—Former Deputy Prime Minister Morarji Desai today broke his fast when the government offered a formula allowing elections to be held in his home state of Gujarat, which is under emergency rule.

The 79-year-old politician had been fasting for seven days. Sources today said that under the formula elections would be held in Gujarat for the National Assembly in early June and emergency powers of arrest in force there would not be used against political campaigners.

Dubcek Quoted As Urging Prague To Alter System

STOCKHOLM, April 13 (UPI).—Alexander Dubcek, deposed in the 1968 Warsaw Pact invasion as leader of Czechoslovakia's Communist party, has written to the Czech parliament calling for the legal overthrow of the current government system, according to a Stockholm newspaper.

The newspaper, Dagens Nyheter, said today that the letter, written last October, was kept secret until it was smuggled abroad recently by the Social Democratic opposition in Czechoslovakia.

Mr. Dubcek, 54, last known to be working as a mechanic, was quoted by the newspaper as writing that the Czechoslovakian Interior Ministry, which includes the secret police, had spread a huge "net" over the country, causing it to become a police state.

"The Interior Ministry's net stretches also to the courts," the letter reportedly said. Mr. Dubcek was quoted as saying that he spoke for "hundreds of thousands" of Czechs and Slovaks.

The letter was said to criticize the current government of Gustav Husak for "binding the hands" of many talented Czechoslovakians. "The working class knows that it is being manipulated," Mr. Dubcek reportedly wrote. "It is necessary to try to conquer this system and to destroy it with legal means."

U.S. Rocket Destroyed After a Malfunction

VANDENBERG AIR FORCE BASE, Calif., April 13 (UPI).—An Atlas-F missile, launched today from this space and missile test center, had to be destroyed in flight, the Air Force said today.

The Air Force said that the missile was destroyed about five minutes after the launch down the Pacific range when a loss of thrust developed. The cause of the malfunction was not known.

BALLET IN LONDON

Canadians, Nureyev, Bruhn Put Own Stamp on 'Coppelia'

By Oleg Kerensky

LONDON, April 13 (IHT).—The prolonged and ecstatic ovation that greeted the National Ballet of Canada after their final London performance last night was not just the usual audience enthusiasm for stars, although Rudolf Nureyev had just danced Franz in "Coppelia" for the first time anywhere and the much-loved Danish dancer Erik Bruhn had made his return to the London stage as Dr. Coppelius in his own production of the ballet. But it was also a tribute to the company as a whole, which has decisively won the affections of British balletgoers during the last 10 days.

The season certainly ended with a bang. Maurice Strike's toyshoppy and multicolored Ruritanian sets for "Coppelia" are not to everyone's taste, although they are very pretty in their own way, and Bruhn's new choreography lacks character. Swanilda's Spanish and Scottish solos, for example, make little effect. Bruhn has attempted to start the ballet realistically, with the sun rising over the village square and various "characters" going about their business. In the last act there is a comic work dance, with deliberately ungainly and lazy peasants, which owes something to Bournonville, and a marriage ceremony performed by a clownish priest who seems like a wandering rabbi from "Fiddler on the Roof." The production needs very strong personalities in the principal roles to make it work.

Tennant as Swanilda

Veronica Tennant's Swanilda is strong all right, but forceful and aggressive in an unsympathetic way. She is handicapped in the doll scene by an unflattering Shirley Temple wig, as well as by the choreography, but she comes into her own in the straight virtuosity of the final divertissement. Tomas Schramek and Jacques Gorrisen made little of Franz and Coppelius last Monday, although Schramek is a good dancer, whose precise tours en l'air were much admired in the "Giselle" peasant dance, and Gorrisen is a good mime, as he showed in "Giselle" when a vital door failed to open and his Hilarion had to improvise. But Nureyev and Bruhn filled out these roles with flesh and blood, transforming the whole ballet.

Nureyev deliberately exaggerated the humor of Franz, making him a self-mocking and carefree boy whose gestures, facial expressions and dance movements, especially in the lively czardas, were all a little larger than life. This approach worked well, being consistent and amusing. In the end he almost forgot to nod agreement to the wedding, was hastily reminded by Swanilda, and then returned to reality to dance a straight and brilliantly executed classical pas de deux.

Bruhn sees Coppelius as a rather grumpy old man, who does not even smile when he gets his bag of gold at the end, but who obviously takes his mechanical dolls and his attempts to bring them to life extremely seriously. A comical or frightening Coppelius is more effective but Bruhn is such a good actor that he makes his interpretation seem worthwhile.

Peter Wright's staging of "Giselle," with exceptionally attractive decors and costumes by Desmond Heeley, made it by common consent the most successful of the Canadian productions. Karen Kain was a lovely heroine, acting touchingly in the mad scene and dancing exceptionally lightly and elegantly in the second act. Nureyev was at his most charming and romantic as Albrecht and at another performance Sergiu Stafanschi was deeply moving, ending the evening overcome by emotion, walking straight toward the footlights. The third Albrecht, Frank Augustyn, did not attempt this effect and his acting was more limited, but he danced with exceptional elevation and is extremely handsome.

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Protestant Youths Blamed

Dead, 39 Hurt as Explosion ...zes Belfast Catholic Bar

...FAST, April 13 (UPI).— ... persons were killed and 39 ... were injured last night ... a bomb exploded in a pub ...e Roman Catholic Strand ...t of East Belfast.

Protestant extremist group ...ed to be composed largely ...een-agers claimed respon-

...scard Leaves ...geria, Salutes ...w Relationship

...RIS, April 13 (AP).—End... three-day visit to Algeria, ...e's President Valéry Gis... d'Estaing asserted yester... that a new climate of con... ...ce exists between the two ...ns. His trip was the first ... French president to Algeria ... that nation won indepen... ...from France in 1962, fol... ...g a seven-year war.

...joint communiqué, issued ... Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's ...ture from Algiers, said that ...isit produced agreement on ...ject to build a trans-Med... ...nean natural-gas pipeline. ...ould provide France and ...ly other European nations ...what Mr. Giscard d'Estaing ...bed as "considerable" quan... ... of gas from Algeria's large ...es.

... French leader made a ...l appeal to the 60,000 ...h persons still living in Al... to contribute to the devel... ...nt of the new relations be... ... the two nations.

...eria's President Houari ...edienne made an unex... ...l last-minute gesture by ...g Mr. Giscard d'Estaing at ...nch Embassy reception for ... French residents—the first ... the Algerian leader has at... ...d such a gathering.

Giscard d'Estaing indicat... ...at Mr. Boumedienne had ...d to ease restrictions on the ...ment of capital to France, a ... problem for French per... wishing to leave Algeria to ... France.

...ovie 'Emmanuelle' ...anned in Greece

...HENS, April 13 (Reuters).— ... French film "Emmanuelle" ...been banned in Greece by ... of the Athens public ...cutor.

...ice raided 14 Athenian ... theaters Friday night and ...ated the film which in ...econd week was breaking ...ffice records. Its explicit ...enes have created a strong ...oversy here.



Associated Press.

GUARDING THE RUINS—A British soldier stands at the demolished bar in Belfast.

stability for the bombing. Police said that gunmen first fired into the Strand bar, then they either tossed a 25-pound bomb inside or dropped it near the door.

The explosion brought down the ceiling on top of customers. Later, a wall collapsed onto rescuers and several firemen were trapped in the debris.

A caller, who telephoned the Belfast office of the British Broadcasting Corp., claimed that a group known as the Young Militants had carried out the attack. The organization is composed of breakaways from Northern Ireland's main Protestant paramilitary group—the Ulster Defense Association—and is believed to be composed mostly of youths.

More Attacks'

"We are not finished, there will be more attacks like this," the caller said.

Authorities have blamed the Young Militants for several recent bombings, all apparently aimed at provoking the Provisional wing of the Irish Republican Army to abandon the cease-fire it began Feb. 10.

Early today, a car packed with explosives exploded on a West Belfast street. No one was hurt by the car bomb. Passersby spotted wires sticking out of the vehicle's trunk and alerted police, who cleared residents from the predominantly Roman Catholic neighborhood before the explosion.

The commander of British forces in Northern Ireland said yesterday that the IRA could have been destroyed in several months if no truce had been declared.

"The army was making such good progress that, in another two or three months, we would have brought the IRA to the point where they would have had enough," Gen. Frank King said.

Release Criticized

Much of the violence in the province during the last five years has been the work of the IRA, whose aim is to drive the British out of Northern Ireland and reunite it with the Irish Republic.

Gen. King criticized the continued release of suspected extremists who have been detained by authorities without trial.

"About 200 have been freed and nearly all the remainder—perhaps another 300 or 400—will probably be out by October," he said. "Then they will be in a position to start all over again."

Most of the detainees are suspected IRA members and the group—which is illegal in Ireland—has made their release a condition for continuation of the cease-fire.

News Analysis

Simon's Talk With Brezhnev Eases Strains

By Peter Osnos

MOSCOW, April 13 (WP).—U. S. Treasury Secretary William Simon's short visit to Moscow last week had the salutary result of giving high-level Soviet and American officials a chance to clasp hands at a time when dramatic events in Indochina threaten to add new strains to détente.

The Soviet Communist party leader, Leonid Brezhnev, took the occasion of an hourlong meeting with Mr. Simon—that was not on the schedule when the Treasury secretary arrived here Thursday—to pledge that Soviet policy on seeking better relations with the United States was "invariable, a stronger way of saying unchanged."

It was Mr. Brezhnev's first face-to-face meeting with a ranking American official since the collapse of the 1972 trade agreement in January because of Soviet objections to congressionally enacted links between economic benefits and freer emigration of Jews and other minorities.

And although the tone on trade matters was, in Mr. Simon's words, "frank, no punches pulled," Mr. Brezhnev did apparently make the point that the Soviet Union is eager to carry on in other areas—strategic arms, space and technical cooperation—in expectation that eventually a solution will be found to the trade dispute.

Mr. Simon said that he and Mr. Brezhnev had not discussed the Indochina situation directly nor had the Communist leader commented on President Ford's foreign-policy speech Thursday night in which the President said that détente should not be a "license to fish in troubled waters."

But the Treasury secretary said that Mr. Brezhnev spoke three times warmly about Mr. Ford and said that he was looking forward to "new and useful initiatives" in a planned meeting this summer in Washington. Even such a bland assurance is likely to be greeted in the White House with some pleasure, considering other U. S. concerns of the moment.

The talks on economic and trade matters Mr. Simon came here for were less of a plus for Soviet-American relations. Despite mutual assurances by the three-year-old joint commission of interest in expanding commercial contact, the Soviet Union gave no sign of a willingness to bargain again on emigration for U.S.-supplied benefits.

In the meeting, the Russians made it clear, sources said, that further American projects valued in the hundreds of millions of dollars—such as the contracts at the huge Kama River truck factory and for construction of four ammonia plants—are not, as a political matter, likely in the near future.

Smaller Deals

There are, however, a steady stream of smaller deals—last week the Wrigley Co. signed an agreement to put up a chewing gum factory—that should maintain two-way trade at about the level of last year, nearly $1 billion.

The Soviet Union is now aware that it is Congress and not the Ford administration that must be persuaded to grant the most-favored-nation status and subsidized credits that the Kremlin wants as a prerequisite to expanded trade. So the two days of talks, in which Mr. Simon predicted that new proposals on trade would be sent to Congress by mid-year, had a hollow quality.

The question arises of whether Mr. Brezhnev's generalized assertions of support for détente carry much validity in view of Soviet implacability on a humanitarian issue such as emigration that the United States regards as so important.

The answer appears to be, as an American put it, that, given the tensions of the world at the moment, sweet talk is a welcome advance over sabre rattling.

Romania in Pact With Philippines

MANILA, April 13 (AP).—Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Ferdinand Marcos yesterday signed documents for cooperation in the economic, technological, scientific and cultural fields.

The 57-year-old Romanian leader said after the signing that his talks with Filipino officials were "an expression of the common desire of our two peoples and their heads of state to lay the foundation of cooperation based on the principles of equality and mutual respect."

Mr. Ceausescu and his party, which included Foreign Minister George Macovescu, were scheduled to leave today after a four-day visit.

Rockefeller to Funeral

WASHINGTON, April 13 (UPI).—President Ford has named Vice-President Rockefeller to head a nine-member U.S. delegation to the funeral of Chiang Kai-shek in Taiwan on Wednesday.

Solzhenitsyn Interviewed On French TV

Talks of His Plans, Impressions of West

By Nan Robertson

PARIS, April 13 (NYT).—Alexander Solzhenitsyn has said in a TV interview that, if he had not been imprisoned for his views, "I would have perhaps become a writer in the Soviet Union but I do not believe that I could have ever really appreciated or understood my true task."

The Russian author, 56, who was deported from Moscow a year ago, emerged from seclusion in Switzerland Friday night to provide insights into his life and thoughts.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn, who was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1970, spoke of his experience in Russia and the West, where, he said, he was so overwhelmed by an outpouring of goodwill that he was forced to flee from Zurich to the mountains to continue his work.

8 Years' in Prison

He spent eight years in Soviet prison camps between 1945 and 1953. During that time, he wrote and memorized at least 12,000 lines of poetry to toughen his mental faculties. He called them his "rosaries," repeating them to himself at least 10 days out of every month.

He said that what was new for him after his exile was the flood of well-wishers from all over the world. They pressed him for autographs, interviews, letters, dedications. He found that an open society presented dangers for him as a writer that he had never thought about before.

"I was surrounded by a multitude of people who begged to see me for just a half hour," he told viewers.

Finally Mr. Solzhenitsyn, with an unanswered mountain of letters filling his Zurich home, felt he was drowning.

"So I went off to the mountains and set to work," he said. "I finished this book and started another."

His latest work has just been published in Paris under the title "The Oak and the Calf." Mr. Solzhenitsyn said all his writings would be on the subject of Russia.

Interviewers Squabble

He appeared amused by the squabbles about Vietnam, Chile and Portugal that at times engrossed his interviewers. The moderator had to plead, "Gentlemen, please, please, stop. Let Mr. Solzhenitsyn speak."

At one point, Jean Daniel, the editor of the leftist weekly Nouvel Observateur, said Mr. Solzhenitsyn was not the martyr of the revolution, but the prophet of the counter-revolution."

He answered that both revolution and counter-revolution were "horrible in any country." He added that he would wish neither on his worst enemies.

He said the revolutions of the last two centuries had not made things better in any country and, in some, had "made matters worse."

280 Soviet Jews Ask World Probe Of New 'Abuses'

MOSCOW, April 13 (Reuters).—Nearly 300 Soviet Jews demanded yesterday that a special international commission be set up to investigate alleged violations of human rights in the Soviet Union over Jewish emigration to Israel.

The appeal, directed at Jewish organizations abroad, which dedicated today as a "day of solidarity with Soviet Jewry," was signed by 280 Jews in 19 Soviet cities and given by Jewish activists to Western correspondents in Moscow.

The document charged that there was "a new wave of repressions" against Soviet Jews seeking to go to Israel, including prosecution, threats of obligatory labor and disruption of communications.

"The creation of a commission is necessary to study judicial and moral aspects of these violations, to make them public, to enlarge the struggle for free emigration from the Soviet Union", the document said.

March in New York

NEW YORK, April 13 (UPI).—Thousands of demonstrators, joined by political figures including three U.S. senators, marched along Fifth Avenue today to protest the Soviet Union's alleged mistreatment of Jews.

Presidential hopeful Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., Sen. Hubert Humphrey, D-Minn., and Sen. William Brock, R-Tenn., were among those in the march.

Clemency Center Is Closed in U.S.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 13 (AP).—The Joint Clemency Processing Center at Fort Benjamin Harrison has gone out of business after processing 5,492 U.S. military deserters, officials said.

A spokesman at the facility said the final 12 persons to apply for the conditional amnesty program before the April 1 deadline were processed Thursday.

The center opened in mid-September after President Ford announced a conditional amnesty program for deserters and draft evaders of the Vietnam war era.

A military spokesman said 12,500 deserters and 4,500 draft evaders were eligible for the program.

Convicted Aide Held In U.S. Road Incident

MILLERSVILLE, Md., April 13 (AP).—Dale Anderson was charged with drunken driving and leaving the scene of an accident last night, a day after a federal judge refused to reduce the former Baltimore County executive's five-year prison sentence.

Anderson, 58, had been convicted in March, 1974, of conspiracy, extortion and income-tax evasion. Police said Anderson's car hit another last night but he continued to drive for a mile and ran a third car off the road.

Canada Raises Food Aid

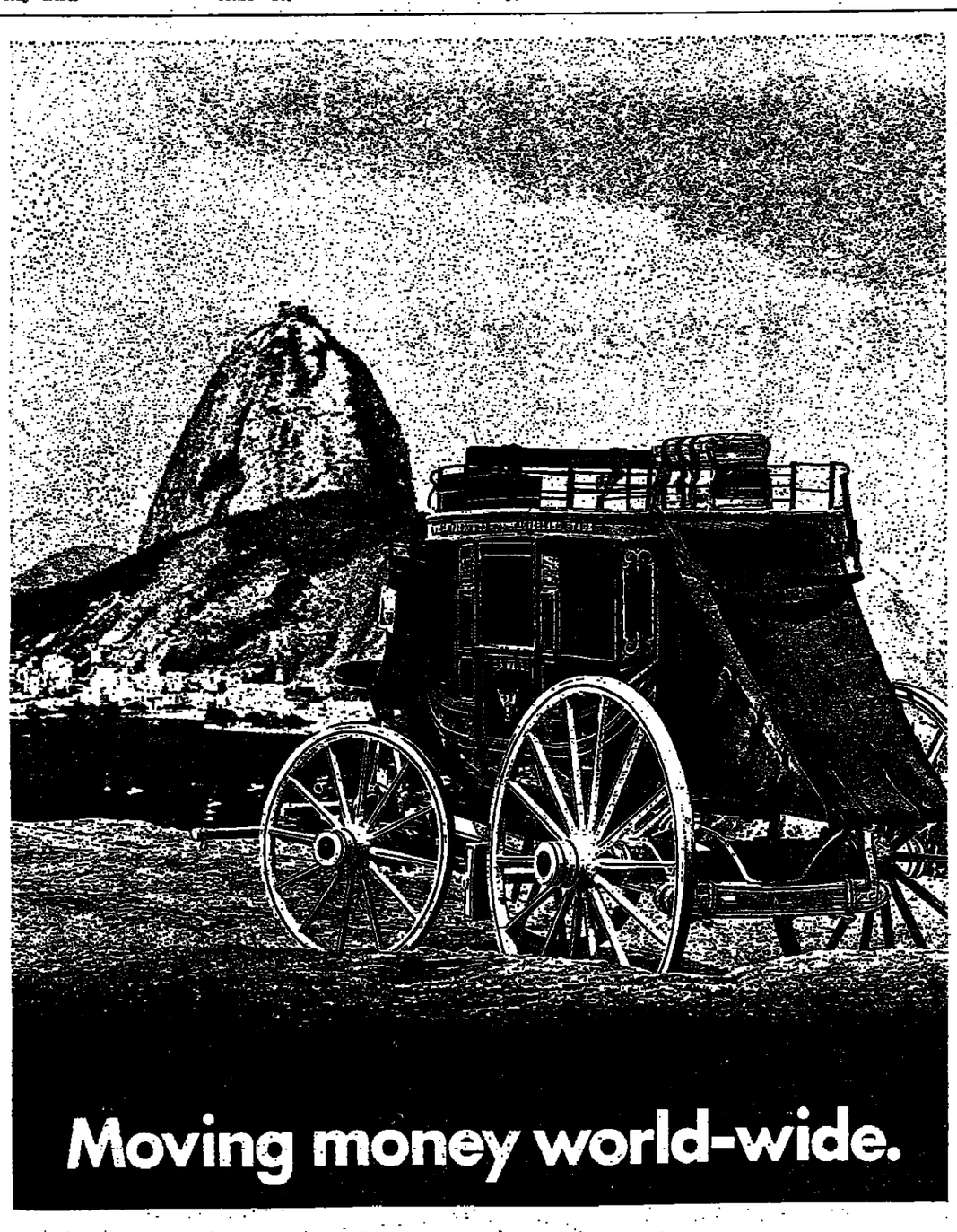
OTTAWA, April 13 (AP).—Canada will give $380 million in food aid to the world's hungry this year, an increase of 41.4 per cent over last year, it was announced here.

10 Freed Chinese Travel to Taiwan

HONG KONG, April 13 (Reuters).—Ten former Nationalist officials, recently released by Chinese authorities under a special amnesty, left Peking today for Taiwan, the Chinese news agency reported.

They were among 293 Nationalist generals and officials ordered released on March 18 after being held for more than 25 years.

The 10 were given fares to Taiwan and round-trip travel permits, the agency said.



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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6—Monday, April 14, 1975

No Flight From Reality

The swift and efficient evacuation of Americans and some of their Cambodian friends from Phnom Penh—Washington's hostages to the declining fortunes of the anti-Communist regime there—may suggest that embarrassing ties to other countries can be cut neatly and with dispatch. But the flight from Phnom Penh was no flight from the real world of which that city of much travail is only a part. Rather, it emphasized the nature of that world—complex, interdependent, full of anguish and terror.

The evacuation did not even end the American connection with Cambodia. Efforts were still being made to achieve some kind of accord between the ambiguous Norodom Sihanouk and what remains of the rebellion against him; supplies were parachuted by Americans to the defenders of the capital. Even a complete victory by the Khmer Rouge would not permit the United States simply to walk away from the problems of Cambodia, problems which it had a share in creating or at least prolonging.

And then there is South Vietnam, where the involvement, the problems and the residual American concerns are greater and more lasting than those of Cambodia. Congress will begin formal discussions today of President Ford's request for aid to Saigon; that it will grant military assistance is more than doubtful; that it would reach what remains of South Vietnam in time to affect the fighting is even more doubtful. But with or without such a supply of arms, with or without a successful evacuation of Americans, their Vietnamese employees and those who would be doomed by the North Vietnamese advance, there will be any number of areas in which Americans will continue to be involved both in Vietnam and among its neighbors.

One does not have to subscribe to the domino theory in its simplest form to accept that as a fact. Thailand is worried about a Communist victory in Cambodia, because it is battling guerrillas near the frontier and because Cambodia has old territorial claims against the Thais. Malaysia and Singapore, on the other hand, have built up respectably strong governments during Indochina's long agony; the guerrilla movement in Malaysia has been largely stamped out (while it had a friendly government to the north) and that country can face the future without panic. Much the same is true of Indonesia.

In other words, the dominoes next to Indochina have firmer bases than when the theory was first enunciated, and experience has demonstrated that the transmission of thrusts from the Communist powers through their smaller allies is less direct and less forceful than, say, the Korean experience had led the world to believe. But there will be difficulties along the Indochinese borders, difficulties which will have repercussions deep into the Pacific. The United States cannot ignore this; certainly its allies, from Japan to New Zealand, do not.

What shape the American reaction to these difficulties will take is not easy to set down now with any precision. The United States has had ample illustration of the fact that its power is not absolute, that alliances can provoke troubles, as well as help to guard against them, that there is no simple dichotomy between good guys and bad. But it must also know that—as in the case of Phnom Penh—there can be no flight from reality. Flight may be (again as in Phnom Penh) a necessity. But in itself it is not a solution.

Portugal's Democrats

Portugal's democratic forces have made an agonizing but correct decision in acceding to a pact that might entrench the Armed Forces Movement (MFA) in a dominant government role for three to five years.

Had they spurned the MFA document in the present climate, the Socialists, center-left Popular Democrats and conservative Social Democratic Center would have risked being disqualified for the elections less than two weeks hence of an assembly to write a constitution. They would also have invited accusations by the Communists and others that they were betraying the revolution that overthrew the fascist regime last year.

By participating in the political process to the fullest extent permitted by the military, the democrats may be able to reinforce and encourage more moderate officers in the MFA and its 28-member Supreme Council of the Revolution, neither of which is yet monolithic despite strong leftward leanings.

There is no blinking, however, the extent to which the MFA pact usurps vast powers for the Supreme Council. It can now legislate directly, veto the civilian assembly's acts and decide the constitutionality of laws and decrees. Military leaders say this platform, around which the assembly must write the constitution, is necessary to place Portugal "irreversibly" on the road to socialism.

Predictably, the Communists, who know how small their chances for victory would be at the hands of an unhindered electorate, had no reservations in embracing the pact. Their only prospect for power lies in continuing a tactic of sycophancy toward the military coupled with tireless efforts—thus far highly successful—to influence the course of MFA political and economic policy.

Only the Communists would benefit if the democrats at this stage simply struck their colors and retired. Far better to stay in the arena and continue the fight, even against heavy odds, for the democracy in whose name the army overthrew the dictatorship a year ago.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Ford on Turkish Arms

There are circumstances under which Congress should end the ban on American military aid to Turkey; but in his State of the World address, President Ford rested his plea for that action on questionable premises. His appeal was further weakened by his failure to note that in demanding the embargo Congress was primarily motivated by concern for enforcing existing law governing the use of military aid.

Mr. Ford argues convincingly for the importance of Turkey—its strategic position and its armed forces—for the security of the eastern Mediterranean and NATO's southern flank. The American military and intelligence-gathering bases in Turkey are crucial for this country and the allies. But these considerations cannot obscure or condone Turkey's massive invasion of Cyprus last August which left 200,000 people homeless.

When the President speaks of Turkey as "an old and faithful ally," is he implying that Greece—which fought valiantly against Hitler and Mussolini in a war that Turkey sat out in neutrality—is somehow less steadfast? And when he asserts that "only" a lifting of the embargo on arms for Ankara will "enable us to work with Greece and Turkey" to resolve their differences, he displays ignorance of the political climate in Athens and exaggerates Washington's current influence with the Greeks.

The Greek and Turkish Cypriots have now agreed to resume negotiations in Vienna April 28 under United Nations auspices. Backed by Athens, the Greek Cypriots have already gone a long way to meet Turkish demands for a federal state, with Turkish Cypriots keeping control of more than 20 per cent of the island.

If, in advance of the Vienna talks, Turkey were to announce the withdrawal of substantial numbers of troops as well as its readiness to pull back from some of the areas it seized last summer, it would begin to make a valid claim for resumption of American military aid—and make much easier President Ford's task of persuasion on Capitol Hill.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Progress on Rhodesia

Mr. Vorster, the South African Prime Minister, Dr. Kaunda of Zambia and President Nyerere of Tanzania have this much in common—they have realized, and are now acting on, what has all along been the underlying truth about the Rhodesian situation. That is that it is only a British problem in the most formal and legalistic way. If this had been grasped earlier, much sweat and many unproductive gyrations might have been spared. Where the split in the Organization of African Unity meetings in Nairobi has now been most noticeable is between those African governments which abhor the idea of any cooperation with South Africa, even implicit, and those which do not. Cooperation is perhaps too strong a word. It is more a matter of using Mr. Vorster's now overwhelming self-interest in getting a Rhodesian majority rule settlement to further long-term African interests.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 14, 1900

WASHINGTON—The House of Representatives today adopted, by a vote of 240 to 15, a resolution providing for submitting to the different States a constitutional amendment for the election of senators by the direct vote of the people. If the amendment should be ratified by the States, it will still be optional for them either to elect their senators by popular vote or by the legislatures.

Fifty Years Ago

April 14, 1925

PARIS—"The revival of my 'Merry Widow' in Paris makes me feel 20 years younger, and especially happy because it will show that the world, although tempted by the stimulation of modern jazz, still has a place in its heart for the beautiful, dreamy waltzes of old Vienna," said Mr. Franz Lehar, composer of the world-famous operetta, when seen last night at the Grand Hotel.



'I Think We Can Get a Return Bout With Israel, if That Helps . . .'

'The Fading of America?'

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—The headline on the front cover of last week's Economist of London, which may be the most sensible periodical in the English language, is: "The Fading of America"—with appropriate pictures of the impending disasters in Indochina, Europe and the Middle East.

This may be the most serious aspect of the present difficulties in South Vietnam, Portugal and the Sinai: the tendency to see the future in terms of the gloomy present, to confuse Saigon with Washington, Lisbon with Europe, the Middle East with Henry Kissinger, and to indulge in nightmare predictions. It makes spectacular gee-whiz! headlines, but it is bad history.

The military situation in Cambodia and South Vietnam could scarcely be more bleak. The South Vietnamese may have only one battle left in them, and it could be against us, so the United States may have to face the ultimate irony of having to fight its way out of that tragic peninsula against its own ally. But even against this lurid local disaster, it is a little melodramatic to make sweeping prophecies about the future of America and world politics.

Double Trouble

This has been the trouble with Washington's policy in Southeast Asia from the start. Having overestimated Saigon's importance at the beginning, it only makes things worse to exaggerate the losses at the end. Since our expectations were unrealistic, so now are our disappointments, but why double the trouble?

What is "fading" is not "America," but the illusions of America—the illusions that we could control events on the continent of Asia 10,000 miles from home and close to the interior military supply lines of China and the Soviet Union; that the concept of collective security would work in the peasant societies of Southeast Asia as it had worked in the advanced industrial societies of Europe; and that the American people, with all their neglected problems at home, would continue indefinitely to support a war they could see on television and all its consequences of inflation, unemployment and social turmoil.

This was the imperial Pentagon view of the world, supported from Truman to Ford, that we would oppose any Communist advance in the world (the Truman doctrine); "bear any burden" (the Kennedy dream); "hang the coonskin on the wall . . . we're No. 1" (the Johnson impulse); never mind the Constitution, anything in the name of national security (the true Nixon doctrine). But the greatest American illusion of all, that money and machines can solve any problem, simply didn't work in the jungles of Southeast Asia, and the Congress won't buy it from President Ford now.

Startled Into Reality

It is painful for nations, as for individuals, to shed their illusions, but maybe America, and hopefully Europe, has now been startled into reality. The surprising thing here in Washington now is that so many people seem to be surprised by what is happening in Indochina. For there is scarcely a single well-informed person in this town, including Henry Kissinger, who didn't know that, once the American POWs, troops and air power were withdrawn, geography and Communist duplicity would one day conquer the peninsula.

The irony of all this is almost painful. Moscow had a ruined and helpless Europe at its feet at the end of the last war, but it didn't achieve its political objectives in the West. It made a spectacular alliance with Communist China, but the comrades fell apart. It was defied and even humiliated by Kennedy when it tried to put nuclear missiles in Cuba. And it was the arsenal of the Arab states in the wars against Israel, only to have its military advisers expelled from Egypt.

Yet nobody said then that the Soviet Union was "fading," and it is interesting that Moscow, which has the most elaborate and controlled propaganda apparatus in the world, has been comparatively quiet about the struggle for Saigon, and the economic crisis of capitalism in the West.

Big Loan

On the morning that Washington was giving up on Cambodia, and the American banks and newspapers were arranging the evacuation of their correspondents and Vietnamese employees and their families out of Saigon, the main story out of Moscow was that the Soviets were arranging a big loan in Western Europe to get more advanced technology and trade from the West.

This is not to minimize the struggle in Indochina. It is a human tragedy of spectacular proportions, and since Washington is partly responsible for the tragedy, it has to make amends for its blunders, no matter what the cost, and put its troops around the ports, even if they have to fight to get our people and our supporters out. But this is a tactical problem and not a world strategic event.

It is merely one of the important twists and turns of history. At the turn of this century, the greatest menace to world peace seemed to be the conflict between England and France, but through the wisdom of a few men, and in a comparatively short time, they created the Entente Cordiale.

In 1914, because we were in such a rush, and felt there could never be such a terrible menace to the world as the Germany of the Kaiser, we insisted on fighting the First World War to the point of "total surrender," and in the process helped create two far greater menaces in Nazi Germany and Communist Russia.

Accordingly, the problem now is to keep the present agonizing event in perspective: to put things in order in the economies of the Western countries, and recreate the alliance in defense of the main priorities of Western civilization. This is what America did in 1948, and what it has to do now, instead of fussing over another $1 billion in arms for Saigon.

NATO and the China Factor

By C. L. Sulzberger

BRUSSELS—NATO leaders like to comfort themselves these dismal days by assuring each other: "The alliance is doing well—if not the allies." What this means is that there is general recognition of the problems facing the West and that ultimately some difficulties with individual pact members, such as Greece and Turkey, may be surmounted.

But not Portugal. That is regarded as NATO's present Achilles heel and virtually doomed to opt out, after giving the advance notice legally required. Nor can the alliance for even an instant contemplate applying a kind of reverse Brezhnev doctrine, interfering in Portuguese affairs as the Soviet Union did in those of Czechoslovakia, to insure it remains tied to NATO under a pro-Western regime.

All this being said, it is surprising how few of the missions attached to alliance headquarters seem sufficiently concerned with grinding shifts in world power balances being produced by gains of pro-Soviet factions in Southeast and Southwest Asia. Vietnam is rarely discussed among NATO diplomats and China never.

No matter how ugly the potential Portuguese problem may prove, with its Azores and Iberian ramifications, Moscow's strategic ascendancy on the largest continent should be a matter of primordial concern. And this concern is not solely that of the Western allies but also of Russia's vast neighbor, China.

Events in Asia have been racing forward. As Hanoi (where Soviet influence at present exceeds Chinese influence) extends its suzerainty, the Kremlin's dream of outflanking Peking from the south—across India and Indochina—approaches reality. Nor is there any possibility left of a countervailing U.S. influence. Thus China is in a squeeze.

Chairman Mao's government is very much aware of this fact. For years it has been urging the West to keep militarily strong and united. Very recently its ambassador to Belgium called on André de Staercke, this country's envoy to NATO, brilliant dean of the alliance's diplomatic corps for a quarter century.

The obvious reason for such a visit from the representative of a country not even remotely connected to NATO and, indeed, ideologically hostile to it, can only be interpreted as a desire to suggest interest and approval. Indeed, there is now some thought about initiating further contacts with the Maoist ambassador.

Political Clout

Obviously as Soviet political clout and military ascendancy rise, it becomes harder for NATO to maintain its crucially important position in the key world sector, Europe. Allied populations are decreasingly interested in paying for their own protection when everyone talks about détente; and the United States is in no mood to extend its own obligations. NATO must therefore focus its energies today simply on keeping itself from crumbling.

One factor, though, has not been brought into play in the international rivalries that continue under détente's umbrella—the China factor. So long as Mao and Chou En-lai remain at the helm, Peking constitutes a massive worry for Moscow. After Mao, no one can forecast what may happen; but immediate affairs dominate today's rush of events.

There is by no means a honeymoon between China and the alliance. The Chinese oppose Western policies in the Third World. Nevertheless, they are bound by certain overriding mutual interests, the tradition that the enemy of my enemy is my friend.

Ford's Peking Visit

Although scant mention has been made of the fact recently, President Ford is still scheduled to visit Peking next autumn. There would be little point in going unless some positive accomplishment could be anticipated. Now, however, that Chiang Kai-shek has died, the vestigial umbilical cord tying Washington to Taipei, as a consequence of World War II obligations, would seem to have been severed.

It is thus reasonable to conjecture that, in line with the Shanghai communiqué terminating Nixon's Chinese journey, the United States should prepare to end diplomatic recognition of Taiwan as "China" and withdraw its embassy in favor of a consulate. Were this to be arranged prior to Ford's trip and announced during it, Peking would deem the visit a success.

Meanwhile, it might be well for NATO as a whole to discuss China's role in maintaining a global strategic balance. Coordinated approaches through the Peking envoys of separate allied partners might elicit favorable reaction behind the customary bland façade of Chinese diplomacy.

It requires slight shrewdness to speculate that these days—regardless of what the future holds in store—China is as worried as NATO about what goes on in this nervous world.

Letters

Workaholics

Apropos the Charlotte Curtis article, "Workaholics—Or Are They?" (IHT, April 1), may I suggest that the problem is largely a semantic one? We are asking that over-worked verb, "to work," to carry too heavy a load; it causes more confusion than elucidation. In essence the verb means "to spend or use energy"; alas, it doesn't indicate if it's joyful or painful. Historically and implicitly, to work suggests painful energy expenditure, yet we also use this verb to describe joyful experiences. If I say "I worked in the garden all week" you don't know if you should commiserate or congratulate me. If I enjoyed myself, this verb is inappropriate, but we have no other.

I suggest it is this linguistic confusion which is largely responsible for global frustration and pain. Like the verb, the noun "worker" is equally a problem. "Workers of the world unite!" Yet who is not a worker? Everyone (even newspaper editors) spend energy. For some, it is painful; for others, joyful. If we limit the word (and the concept) to painful energy expenditure, we describe the situation more accurately. We need a new word to describe joyful energy expenditure.

New concepts create new words which create new consciousness. Let us honor Buckminster Fuller, who epitomizes joyful energy, by creating the new verb "to fuller," the noun "a fuller," and the expression "a fuller life." "I fullered all week in the garden." Now we know more clearly my attitude and can react appropriately.

The political problem then is, as I see it anyway, to eliminate (or to share) the jobs that require "work," and to create situations where more and more of us can "fuller."

JIM HAYNES.

Paris.

Lewis and the War

As children in South Vietnam and Cambodia see their parents maimed or killed, as mothers and fathers witness the sufferings and death of their sons and daughters, as literally millions of people flee in terror from their "liberators"... where are the words of horror and grief from your great humanitarian columnist?

You know, that strident voice which said (IHT, April 22, 1972) "...American bombs kill Vietnamese when they are dropped. Kill people." You know, the humanist who said (IHT, June 13, 1972): "In a way... not caring is worse than killing women and children at My Lai or bombing them by mistake at Phuc Loc."

The Khmer Rouge are killing Cambodians. Killing *people*. The North Vietnamese and Viet Cong are killing South Vietnamese. Killing *people*.

The columnist seems to have suddenly stopped "caring." There isn't a word of censure for the attacking Communists in Cambodia and South Vietnam and scarcely a word of pity for their victims. He now seems to prefer to talk in academic generalities and when he has words of reproach they are directed mainly against the U.S. Secretary of State and other individuals on the non-Communist side.

I, for one, feel a fury at the sight of his name: Anthony Lewis.

K. H. HECHT.

Cannes, France.

Persian G... States W... Out Dét...

By Joseph K...

BAHRAIN—As a ... the black spectacle ... east Asia, it is useful ... what has been happe... in the Persian Gulf, ... states in this area, whic... come of supreme stra... portance, are heading t... easing of tensions.

This détente in the ... been arranged locally, ... great powers. And tha... far more than what is ... in Southeast Asia, as ... direction of the future ... the world.

Six months ago, wh... visited the gulf, an ugly ... tation was shaping up ... Iran on the east bank ... Arab states on the west ... the heart of the troub... border conflict between ... cal government of Iraq ... Shah of Iran, who was s... the Kurdish minority in ... against Iraqi authority.

Walking on Egg...

The Shah was also at ... Saudi Arabia. The Sa... tested both his drive f... oil prices and his push f... as a protecting power ... sides of the gulf. The ... Arab states, fearful o... sides, were walking on ...

Since then the clim... changed completely. Ir... of wasting its strength ... forays against the Ku... come to terms with th... The Shah has allowed t... ish revolt to collapse. I... he gets favorable settle... the border conflict plus ... ceptance by Iraq of Ir... on both sides of the gul...

Saudi Arabia, the ... power in the gulf, has ... the rapprochement. In ... the Saudis cut oil product... serving the need of Ir... Iraq for high oil price... generate the income thos... require for their ambiti... velopment plans. In ret... concessions from the smal... states, the Saudis have ... cepted Iran's role on bo... of the gulf.

Now the smaller sta... swinging toward accomm... in a series of border sett... One deal involves Saudi ... and the United Arab E... midway up the gulf. As ... a general territorial agr... the Saudis are going t... claims to the oil lands ... Buraimi oasis. In retu... Saudis are going to get a... tional corridor to the gulf ... they can build a new po... refinery.

A second deal, at the n... end of the gulf, is shap... between Kuwait and Iraq ... will probably drop vast ter... claims in return for min... justments widening its ac... the gulf.

Diplomatic Mov...

Finally, diplomatic mov... under way to end the brea... tween Oman, at the south ... of the gulf, and the Peopl... public of South Yemen. ... tually South Yemen is e... to withdraw support from ... surrectionary guerrilla mo... against the Sultan of Oma...

In the meantime, the ... has reached a border agr... with both Saudi Arabia an... Under that agreement, I... accorded patrol rights i... gulf at large and a militar... inside Oman in supportin... Sultan against the ins... movement.

The arrangements now ... ing pose problems for both ... powers. With Iraq no... dependent on Soviet milita... to fight the Kurds, Moscow ... its most promising avenue ... gulf more clogged. As t... United States, the cohesi... the gulf states is going to ... it that much more diffic... beat down the price of oil...

Still the détente in the P... Gulf is welcome. The local ... are looking after their own ... rity. The Soviet Union is ... squeezed out, and Ameri... thus spared the military ... which brought so much gr... Asia.

Washington has a chan... address a question it has ge... ly ducked because of se... responsibilities. It is the ... damental question posed last ... at the Paris meeting of oil ... ducers and oil consumers: ... the question of creating a ... world economic order, in w... the oil states join the rich ... club, and the poor underdevel... countries get a larger piec... the action.

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Nixon's Farewell: A Foredoomed Attempt at Dignity

By Saul Pett

(This is the second and last article in a series.)

WASHINGTON (AP).—In August of last year, President Richard Nixon returned from Camp David, Md., where he had decided to surrender, at the order of the Supreme Court, tapes that he knew contained damaging evidence. He had determined to remain in office and it was necessary to prepare for the release of the tapes and the public uproar that was expected to follow.

The White House tapes of June 23, 1972, showed that President Nixon not only knew of the cover-up of the break-in at the Democratic National Committee's headquarters in the Watergate complex but also participated in the cover-up.

On Monday, Aug. 5, 1974, before the explosive tapes could be made public, others had to be told.

In the morning, Gen. Alexander Haig jr., White House chief of staff, assembled the staff and gave its members the bad news. He said there would be "very rough days ahead" but "the president won't quit." He asked them to keep working out of loyalty to the office if not to the man.

Most persons left that meeting in dismay. For two years, they had been treated to a series of jolts by the man they had followed to Washington in high hope, 5 1 2 years before.

"He could have done so much that would have made a difference for 100 years but he blew it," a presidential assistant said. "He could be brilliant and compassionate and decent in his way. But then there's the other side —the introvert, the cynic, the tight personality who kept telling himself he was the coolest man in the room. And he blew it."

Curtain Falling

The curtain was fast descending but still John McCahill and the other presidential lawyers were told to keep working on a Nixon defense. Their boss, James St. Clair, took the grim tidings of the new tapes to Republican leaders in the Senate.

"Before this," Mr. St. Clair concluded, "we had the case won."

The senators were incredulous. "Where?" asked long-suffering Sen. Hugh Scott, of Pennsylvania, the minority leader, who had now heard everything.

Mr. St. Clair left and a sense of finality filled the room. Sen. John Tower of Texas was moved to recall a line from Greek tragedy. "And now a wave of melancholy tranquillity settled over Thebes." Sen. Scott thought, "Now it's just a question of how do you end it?"

The June 23 tapes and Richard Nixon's explanation were made public at 4 p.m. on the 766th day of the Watergate cover-up. Mr. Nixon admitted listening to the tapes in May, recognizing "potential problems" but telling no one.

With uncharacteristic understatement, he said the tapes were "at variance" with his previous statements. And then, incredibly, he said he had "no way" of knowing whether additional tapes would show "other major inconsistencies."

Mr. Nixon concluded:

"I am firmly convinced that the record, in its entirety, does not justify the extreme step of impeachment and removal of a president. I trust that, as the constitutional process goes forward, this perspective will prevail."

It didn't. In the capital and across the nation, even in the last pockets of Nixon loyalty, people were saying that the president had to go.

That night he cruised the Potomac with his family on the old but elegant yacht Sequoia. En route, he received a call from Gen. Haig on the reaction in Congress. Gen. Haig said that all 10 Republican members of the Judiciary Committee who had supported him would now vote to impeach.

The president said to forget the House: it was lost. He said they had to concentrate on the Senate and asked about several individual members. Gen. Haig said they would probably hold fast. The president said he still thought he had a chance in the Senate. Gen. Haig said he thought so, too.

Sailing down the river in the fading August sunlight, Mr. Nixon appeared sad and reflective. He talked to his family about points of interest along the way. The subject most important to all of them was scarcely mentioned. There seemed to be a common effort to avoid it on their last night on the presidential yacht.

On Tuesday, Aug. 6, the rising wind became a typhoon, but Mr. Nixon hung on.

Two Voices

Only two voices among the 425 in the House of Representatives spoke against impeachment. In the Senate, the Republican Policy Committee met and quickly concluded that the president should resign.

White House speechwriter Raymond Price jr. was told to get cracking on the resignation speech. But John McCahill and the other presidential lawyers were told to keep working on the defense. Mr. Nixon was clinging to the options.

At 11 a.m., he walked into the Cabinet Room. Usually, in times of crisis or triumph, he was greeted by an ovation. This time, which proved to be the last, the Cabinet rose in silence.



Mrs. Gerald Ford gave a farewell kiss to Nixon as he prepared to leave the White House and the presidency.

"I've called this meeting," the president said in a clear, firm voice, "to discuss the issues foremost in the minds of the American people, the issues which affect every individual—inflation and the economy."

Before a sense of unreality completely enveloped the room, he quickly turned to "the other matter." For 40 minutes, he reviewed his personal crisis in a businesslike way, with the self-control that always amazed both friend and enemy.

He talked at length about the events of 1972 to again demonstrate that he had been so preoccupied with détente, China, Vietnam and other problems that he failed to give close attention to his own re-election campaign. "One thing I have learned," he told the Cabinet, which had heard it all before, "is never allow anybody else to run your campaign."

He reviewed the tapes he had released the day before, avoiding the fact that those tapes showed him to have been very much involved in the details of his campaign. He said that, in his opinion and that of his counsel, he had not committed an impeachable offense. He said he had considered resignation but now thought it his "constitutional duty" to remain in office and let the constitutional process proceed to the end, "whatever the end may be."

'I Understand'

Across the table, directly opposite, Vice-President Ford said he would no longer speak out on impeachment matters. "I understand," the president said. And then, without seeking further comment on the subject, he discussed the economy for the next 50 minutes.

As the meeting ended, a participant walked out, thinking: "It was as if your daughter had just given birth to a bastard and there she was, chattering on about dates and dances and the band at the country club."

Two hours later, as the storm whipped around the Hill, Mr. Nixon met with Rabbi Baruch Korff, who had been trying to organize national support for him.

The president said he would resign, adding, according to his visitor:

"I really don't care if they want to prosecute me and put me in prison. I don't want a pardon."

The rabbi objected but the president persisted. Not to resign, Mr. Nixon said, would mean that the country would be at a standstill during the months of the impeachment process: domestic problems would remain unsolved and the paralysis might invite "the danger of foreign acts."

Why had Mr. Nixon changed his mind? "That," the rabbi said later, "bordered on his inner conflict and turmoil."

In the meeting, the president said his family was putting great pressure on him to remain in office. He asked the rabbi to talk to them.

Which raises a small, but curious, point.

"Nobody," a member of the family recalled later, "was trying to get him to do anything." The family was not pushing the president in any direction; it was merely trying to sustain him in whatever decision he made.

On Wednesday, Aug. 7, Gen. Haig phoned Sen. Scott in the morning and said that the president had been "almost persuaded several times" to resign. "The problem now is the family," Gen. Haig said, presumably echoing what Mr. Nixon had told him.

He said the president wanted to see Sen. Scott, Sen. Barry Goldwater, of Arizona, and Rep. John Rhodes, of Arizona, the minority leader in the House.

If his resignation is demanded, Gen. Haig said, Mr. Nixon probably would "harden up again" to stay. It would be better if the three leaders simply told him the situation in Congress. "He needs to hear it from you. He needs to know there are no alternatives, nothing else."

At 1:30 p.m. William Timmons, Mr. Nixon's liaison man with Congress, called Sen. Scott, who was keeping a diary.

"He's very much up and down. At one point, he's talking about getting out, at another, about his family telling him to fight it out. He's very upright. He's very disturbed. He certainly isn't going to resign until he meets with the leaders."

"Does he know how bad it is?"

"I expect he does... His mind nowadays is dominated by this mist, this series of problems."

In midafternoon, Mr. Ford told Robert Hartman, a close adviser, to begin drafting an inaugural address on a contingency basis. Mr. Hartman went to work in Room 282 of the Executive Office Building. In Room 115, a floor below, Mr. Price was working on a Nixon resignation speech on a contingency basis.

At 4:30, Sen. Scott, Sen. Goldwater and Rep. Rhodes went to the White House. They met first with Gen. Haig. Sen. Scott kept meticulous notes of all his conversations that day.

90-Per-Cent Set

Gen. Haig: "He's been up and down. It's about 90-per-cent set with him now. Please don't raise the question of resignation. He knows what you're going to tell him about the situation. He needs to hear it from you."

Sen. Goldwater: "He'll get the truth. Is that what he wants?"

Gen. Haig: "That's what he expects."

At 5 p.m., Mr. Nixon received the three men in the Oval Office. There was no preliminary small talk, contrary to custom. The president put his feet up on his desk, an old habit. Sen. Scott thought it was to conceal his tension.

President: "Well, we are all aware of why you're here. Who wants to open up?"

Sen. Scott: "We've asked Barry to be our spokesman."

President: "Go ahead, Barry."

Sen. Goldwater: "Well, Mr. President, this isn't pleasant, but you want to know the situation, and it isn't good..."

President: "Pretty bad, eh?"

Sen. Goldwater: "Yes, sir. We've discussed the thing a lot. Just about all of the senators have spoken up and there aren't very many who would support you if it comes to that. Some are very worried about what's been going on... And I'm one of them."

President: "How many would you say would be with me? A half dozen?"

Sen. Goldwater: "More than that, maybe 16 or 18."

President: "Hugh, do you agree with that?"

Sen. Scott: "Mr. President, I'd say maybe 15. It's grim..."

President: "Damn grim! [to Rep. Rhodes, who had come out for impeachment the day before] John, I know how you feel, what you've said. I respect it but what's your estimate?"

Rep. Rhodes: "About the same, Mr. President."

Sen. Scott: "Mr. President, we are all very saddened but we have to tell you the facts."

President: "Never mind, there'll be no tears. I haven't cried since Eisenhower died. My family have been fine. I'm going to be all right... well, thank you."

No Way Around It

There was no way around it. If Mr. Nixon did not resign, he probably would become the first president to be impeached, convicted and removed from office. If he left office of his own choice, he would be the first to resign. For a man who prized his "historic firsts," it was the ultimate irony.

There was one more problem. That day, his former chief of staff, H.R. Haldeman, and his former top domestic adviser, John Ehrlichman, asked for last-minute pardons.

"The president had no deal himself," an assistant said. "One of his concerns was whether he'd be prosecuted. These men could testify against him. So he did consider pardons for them but he decided he couldn't and shouldn't do it."

With that out of the way, Mr. Nixon edged closer to the "inevitable reality." Some time between 7:15 and 7:30, he talked once more with Gen. Haig.

President: "Al, are you sure this is the right course?"

Gen. Haig: "Mr. President, this is the right course for the country, for you and everyone else."

Mr. Nixon left the Oval Office. He walked through the connecting colonnade to the residential area, rode the elevator to the third floor and entered the bright yellow and green solarium. There, in the most private of the family rooms, with its sweeping view of the Capitol dome, the Washington Monument and the Lincoln and Jefferson Memorials, he told his family he would resign.

His two daughters wept. Pat Nixon held on. There was a knock on the door. It was Ollie Atkins, the White House photographer, present as ordered. The incongruity of his appearance in the moment of private pain brought some laughter.

"Ollie," Mrs. Nixon said, "we're always glad to see you but I don't think we need any pictures now."

"Oh, come on, Ollie," Mr. Nixon said, "make a few shots."

Later in the evening, the president asked Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to the mansion and told him of his decision. Mr. Nixon talked about his family and his Quakerism and his deep devotion to peace. He asked Mr. Kissinger if he would be remembered for bringing world peace in his time. Mr. Kissinger said he thought he would.



Nixon then walked to his helicopter and, before entering it, turned and waved farewell to members of his staff.

Kissinger Called

Mr. Nixon talked until after midnight. Mr. Kissinger went back to his office in the West Wing of the White House. The phone rang. Mr. Nixon wanted to talk some more.

On Thursday, Aug. 8, the president, never a sound sleeper, awoke after a night with less sleep than usual.

After midnight, he had been on the phone to Mr. Price, dictating changes in his resignation speech. Between 3:45 and 5 a.m., he called Mr. Price three times with more ideas, mostly about foreign policy.

Mr. Price knew it was no contingency speech. The Nixon family knew it. Several other persons knew, but the man who most needed to know for certain did not. Vice-President Ford, who was in no position to press the point, knew resignation was likely, but he did not know for sure, or when.

Mr. Ford said nothing but the persons around him, trying to plan a transition, had felt frustration for several days.

"It was like your grandmother was lying dead under a shroud in the next room, a participant said, "and nobody would admit that granny was in there dead."

At 10:30 a.m. that morning, the president called Mr. Price to the Oval Office to discuss the finishing touches of his resignation speech. Then it was time for his 11 a.m. appointment with the vice-president.

On the way in, Mr. Ford was stopped by Gen. Haig.

"We still don't know for certain which way he's going," the president's chief of staff said. "He has vetoed repeatedly."

Seated at his desk, as top fine," Mr. Nixon said, moving on. He spent most of the afternoon in his Executive Office Building office, across from the White House.

When it was time to return, Mr. Nixon let it be known he did not want to be seen making the short walk between the two buildings. Thus, reporters were literally locked in the press room while the president made the last passage.

On the way, he asked an aide, "Do you think I'm doing the right thing?"

A Loyal Aide

"No," said the loyal aide, at the edge of his control.

Mr. Nixon met with the leaders of Congress and then with special friends from Capitol Hill, his most loyal supporters. To those who, at the risk of their own credibility and careers, had protested his innocence, he said, "I just hope I haven't let you down." He left in tears.

He explained to the television makeup women, "My allergy must be acting up." He went into the Oval Office for his resignation speech, fighting tears, unabash. "I don't need any agents around for this," he told the Secret Service. They stayed anyway.

At 9 p.m., Mr. Nixon looked into a television camera and began his 37th, and last, speech to the U.S. people from the Oval Office.

In offices around the West Wing, where his assistants watched on TV, and in the solarium, where his family watched, there were murmurs, almost audible, "Hurry, hurry." They feared he would not be able to get through the speech without breaking down.

Six years before to the day, Mr. Nixon had told a cheering crowd at the Republican National Convention, which had just nominated him to run for president, "America is in trouble today not because her people have failed but because her leaders have failed."

Now it was his failure, deeper than any of those who had preceded him in the office, but he scarcely mentioned it. He acknowledged some errors of judgment, not of morality, and wrapped them in "what I believed at the time to be the best interest of the nation."

Mr. Nixon said he was resigning because he had lost his support in Congress. He did not say why he had lost that support. He reminded his listeners again that he was no "quitter," said that he would have preferred to fight on but that he felt obliged to "put the interest of America first." He injected into his departure a note of martyrdom.

He talked about the accomplishments of his administration. Mr. Nixon compared himself to President Theodore Roosevelt's "man in the arena whose face is marred by dust and sweat and blood... [who] knows in the end the triumphs of high achievement and... if he fails, at least fails while daring greatly."

Not Above Law

He did not recall something else that President Roosevelt said: "No man is above the law and no man is below it; nor do we ask any man's permission when we require him to obey it."

Mr. Nixon got through the speech without tears. His family, in the solarium, did not. His daughters wept and, finally, as Life magazine put it, "Pat Nixon, once more the bride of failure, began to sob."

There, his son-in-law, David Eisenhower, marvelled at a change.

"Suddenly," he said, "the White House as an institution dropped the pretense that nothing was wrong. Suddenly, the servants had disappeared and even the Secret Service had peeled away. It was so different; even the first floor was deserted. It had occurred to somebody that on this last night the family might want to be alone."

In his home, Clarence Kelley, the director of the FBI, snapped off his TV set after the president's speech and called his office. He was worried about "the charged air of the situation." He was concerned that "some group might try to take advantage of the country's weakened condition and try something." He ordered FBI headquarters to check all its field offices. Nothing, it turned out, was happening.

At the White House, about midnight, presidential aide Stephen Bull went to the West Wing to collect things that the president would want on the flight to California the next day.

The Oval Office was dark. A single Secret Service man stood guard in the corridor. Mr. Bull went in, reached into the center drawer of the president's desk and gathered Mr. Nixon's reading glasses and calendar pad.

Without thinking, he opened a small silver music box given the president several years before by White House reporters. He slammed the box shut. It had been playing "Hail to the Chief."

Political Writing

The president stayed up late on his last night in the White House. He was still on the phone after midnight. To various assistants, he expressed his gratitude and the hope he had not let them down. He called several friends. To one, he observed, "Some of the best political writing has been done from jail."

Shortly after 1 a.m., Sen. Harry Byrd, Ind-Va., received a call.

"I'm sorry to phone so late," Mr. Nixon said. "I just wanted to know if you feel I took the proper course."

Mr. Nixon was assured he had.

On Friday, Aug. 9, in the broad, marble foyer, the Marine orchestra was playing a gay medley of show tunes from "Oklahoma!" "South Pacific" and other old favorites.

Through the foyer is the entrance to the White House from the Pennsylvania Avenue side, past portraits of former presidents John Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson, to the long, red-carpeted Cross Hall.

To the right, down the Cross Hall, past a small elevator that leads to the family quarters, is the elegant, chandeliered State Dining Room. It was here that John Adams had an inscription put on a fireplace mantel:

"I pray heaven to bestow the best of blessing on this house and all that shall hereafter inhabit it. May none but honest and wise men ever rule under this roof."

At the opposite end of the Cross Hall, past the portraits of Dwight Eisenhower and Harry Truman, past the grand staircase and likenesses of Franklin Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson, is the simple gold and white beauty of the East Room.

It was here that the family of John Adams, the first to live in the White House, once hung its wash, here that federal troops bivouacked in Abraham Lincoln's time, here that children roller-skated on the parqueted floors in Theodore Roosevelt's time.

It was also in the East Room that presidents danced with their ladies, entertained kings and prime ministers and here that they lay in state.

At 9:30 a.m., Friday, Aug. 9, the East Room was filled to overflowing with cabinet and staff members, who had come to hear his farewell.

At the other end of the corridor, the elevator door opened on the president and his family. It was clear that the ladies had wept while saying their goodbyes to the household staff above. Mrs. Nixon wore dark glasses. Her daughters' eyes were red.

Reluctant Family

In the doorway, the family looked to the left, toward the East Room, and paused, as if reluctant to proceed.

Mr. Bull began to brief the president as usual.

"Sir, there will be three television cameras, on the left and..."

"Television! Who authorized television?" demanded Mrs. Nixon, who apparently had hoped that this last ordeal would escape the eyes of a national audience.

"I did," the president said, "and we're going to do it. We owe it to them."

In the corridor, the president spotted Ken Clawson, his director of communications and one of his most aggressive defenders. The president smiled and waved thumbs-up. Mr. Clawson broke into tears.

"You'll be all right, Ken," Mr. Nixon said as he went by. "You're tough."

Mrs. Nixon removed her dark glasses and they walked toward the East Room. As they did, the doors opened, and they heard the introduction, "Ladies and gentlemen, the president of the United States and..."

They entered the East Room to a standing ovation and they mounted a small platform between the portraits of George Washington and Dolly Madison. Mr. Nixon began to speak.

He talked about the beauty and warmth of the house he was leaving and the devotion of the household staff. He talked about his pride in his cabinet and in his executive staff and he said no member of his administration had ever profited at the public expense. He talked about the ultimate reward of work in a cause larger than one's self. He talked about the pride of achievement the members of his administration could pass on to their children. And then he was reminded of his father.

'A Common Man'

"I remember my old man," he said, fighting tears. "I think that they would have called him sort of a little man, a common man. He didn't consider himself that way..."

He talked about his mother and the tears came.

"Nobody'll ever write a book, probably, about my mother. Well, I guess all of you would say this about your mother. My mother was a saint. And I think of her, two boys dying of tuberculosis, nursing four others in order that she could take care of my older brother for three years in Arizona and seeing each of them die... Yes, she will have no books written about her but she's a saint."

He talked about Teddy Roosevelt again and, for the first time in public, he let drop a tiny part of his image. He put on glasses to read what Roosevelt had written about his dying wife. "...and when my heart dearest died, the life went from my life forever."

But still Teddy Roosevelt became president, Mr. Nixon said, and even in death or the loss of an election a man must persevere because "the greatness comes not when things go always good for you, but the greatness comes when you're really touchy, when you take your knocks, some disappointment, when sadness comes, because only if you've been in the deepest valley can you ever know how magnificent it is to be on the highest mountain."

Standing on the platform behind him, David Eisenhower thought how hard his father-in-law had worked to become president, how he had wanted it more than anything else in the world and wanted to do a good job. Now "it was like watching a man die."

Out front, a senior member of the Nixon administration, with a rather clinical view, thought, "My God, he's beginning to break down in a flow of associations, a picture of a man unraveling."

The president closed with a fervent expression of thanks to those who had served him and with this admonition:

"Never be petty. Always remember: others may hate you. Those who hate you don't win unless you hate them. And then you destroy yourself."

And then he was gone.

A Lounge Chair

On the way out of the south portico, he paused to make a joke to Mr. Ford about the lounge chair in the Lincoln Sitting Room belonging to him, not the White House. "Good luck, Mr. President," he said, and soon was in the helicopter.

On the way to Andrews Air Force Base, Md., with his wife, their elder daughter and her husband, not a word was spoken. And then he was on Air Force One, for the last time, heading west.

Meanwhile, his pictures were coming down in the corridors of the White House while Mr. Ford's were going up.

In the East Room, the new president stirred his audience when he said, "Our long nightmare is over... Our constitution works, our great republic is a government of laws and not of men."

The applause for Mr. Ford could be heard on the second floor where Julie Nixon Eisenhower had remained behind to pack. She wept.

On Air Force One, Mr. Nixon finally left the solitude of his private compartment. He came back to cheer up the small staff still with him. He walked to the aft section, where reporters used to ride. It was now occupied by Secret Service agents, and Mr. Nixon, who could see the destructive quality of hate in others, made another of his nervous little jokes:

"Smells a whole lot better in here, doesn't it?"



As friends and former employees stood on the lawn and balconies, the helicopter flew Nixon into history.

Something special from London. read PETER LENNON in the International Herald Tribune Ask for it every day. Everywhere you go.

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Gen. Bigeard Attacks

ew-Look Army urprises France

By Elias Antar

IS (AP).—Gen. Marcel Bi-eard, an up-from-the-ranks rooper, promised to set a style when given the job of g more enthusiasm in the s French Army two months He has kept his word, more anyone bargained for.

other day, Gen. Bigeard, sked for "volunteers" from g the elegant staff at the se Ministry to set an ex- of the new spirit at the Everyone from generals to stepped forward—to be tly led by Gen. Bigeard on mile jog through a snow-d forest.

Bigeard and his wife fin- first, and the general—ever ned with the welfare of his -profferred a warm overcoat the last officer staggered the open-air breakfast at nd of the course.

must shake up the gen- staffs," Gen. Bigeard said. braid should not be a re."

ident Valéry Giscard d'Es- surprised everyone by ap- ng Gen. Bigeard secretary te at the Defense Ministry mandate to end the ureep- alaise in the army. The l has already named a new of staff, new commanders e higher war college and Cyr Military Academy and than a dozen other senior s.

Brassy Sneers

Bigeard's own posting ited to a revolution in the ion-bound French officer

Often sneered at—behind ack—by college-trained top he vaulted over them all ecome the third-ranking er of the military hierarchy the President and the se minister.

. Bigeard is a swashbuckler nce made a grand entrance an inspection trip by huting into the sea.

Changes in French society have in recent months finally hit the army, long immune and known as "the great silent one." Soldiers have demonstrated for higher pay, better working conditions and other benefits.

Most of the complaints have come from conscripts, who number 250,000 of the total strength of 620,000 men in the armed forces. The uproar has resulted in pay hikes and longer leave and further reforms are under study.

Gen. Bigeard blames "Trotsky-ite agitators" who seek to sap the army's will. "The left wants to bring doubt on the very necessity of the army," he said. "But all countries need an army and we don't see France without one. The French wouldn't understand why they don't have an army."

Gen. Bigeard said the army was much happier than portrayed in the newspapers but acknowledged that there was room for improvement.

"Let's be fair. It is difficult for a lieutenant to make it through to the end of the month on a pay of 3,000 francs ($660)," the general said.

Peace Is Problem

Gen. Bigeard said the reforms he plans will take longer to implement because France is at peace.

"All the emphasis now is on material gain, on Saturday-Sunday leisure, on cars and motorcycles," he said. "I would have preferred an atmosphere of crisis in which to change things. Then I would have done it in eight days, just like that.

"We have good boys, good colonels and generals in the army. If the boys are taken in hand by leaders who live with them, march with them and occasionally drink with them, things will get much better."

A bull-necked soldier, Gen. Bigeard served as a private in World War II, then quickly



AP.

Gen. Marcel Bigeard

climbed the military ladder during France's colonial wars.

He was on the field at the fall of Dien Bien Phu in Indochina in 1954. Imprisoned and released, and then spent most of the next eight years fighting rebels in Algeria.

He does not shrink from accusations that he ordered his troops to torture prisoners.

"It was necessary in the context of the war," he said. "The Algerians threw bombs in cafés and dance halls. You could not find out who and when by handing out candy and cigarettes. It's easy to criticize now. But we had a mission and we carried it out."

Gen. Bigeard's present job is his first desk assignment and his first extended contact with civilians. Uneasy at first, he now shows the same single-mindedness as in the field.

"I don't give a damn if this is a jungle up here," he said, referring to the politicians and bureaucrats he has to deal with. "I draw a bead on an objective and I move straight ahead, ignoring everything on the sides. The French Army is not gravely ill, it just has a slight fever and needs some medicine. By next July, it will have rediscovered its smile."

Perils of the Deep and the Hatteras Hexagon

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK (NYT).—Among the perils of the deep there is hardly one that strikes more terror in the mariner's heart than the Hatteras Hexagon. His fear cannot be dismissed as seaman's superstition: within the six-sided polygonal east of the Carolinas, no fewer than a thousand ships have vanished—in modern memory alone.

No scientist has adequately explained the force—or forces—at work in these Atlantic waters. Take, for example, the sudden treachery of the navigator's only constant guide, his compass. Not only do shifts in the earth's magnetic field tug it away from true north; the effect varies mysteriously from year to year.

Consider one case, that of the Carroll Deering. The Maine-built schooner had plied the north and south Atlantic Oceans with impunity, or so it seemed. In 1921, it was found in the hexagon, sails set on its five masts, but not a soul aboard.

Intensive Study

Coast Guardsmen boarded the schooner, it has been reported in the National Geographic, "but except for two cats they found no sign of life. The galley stove held recently prepared food. The fate of the deering's crew remains a mystery to this day."

Under the auspices of the U.S. National Science Foundation and the North Carolina Board of Science and Technology, to name only two of the publicly financed institutions supporting the project, the Duke University Marine Laboratory has undertaken an intensive study of what it euphemistically terms the Carolina continental margin. Within the hexagon and its surrounding waters, the locations of 697 wrecks already have been plotted.

The record of the hexagon is but a chapter. Although everything said above about the Hatteras Hexagon is true, the way it has been said was deliberately misleading. One might just as well have been speaking with similar mysteries of the Sable Island Square, the Provincetown Pentagon or the Bermuda Triangle.

Amply Documented

The storms and shoals, the fogs and swells, of the hexagonal area of the Atlantic off Cape Hatteras are as amply documented. To which of these facts of sea life the fate of the Carroll Deering crew should be attributed has never been determined. (The ship had run aground).

As for the vagaries of the compass, that instrument rarely points true north. For reasons not yet fully understood, its "variation" changes from year to year.

Yet somehow the simple statement—"not yet fully understood"—is not enough for many people. There is a public appetite for the supernormal: and it is often served by precisely such assemblages of partial accounts as the Hatteras Hoax.

Best Seller

Viz, the Bermuda Triangle and a current best seller of that name. Its author, Charles Berlitz, is only the latest of the triangle publicizers. Many of them are most serious.

Among their claims is that one of the hazards of the Bermuda Triangle is the compass needle, invariably pointing true north. The line of zero variation in the earth's magnetic field does pass through the area delimited by Bermuda, Miami and San Juan. But so every day do ships and planes. According to the Department of the Navy, no unusual magnetic phenomena have been observed.

Then there is the "Philadelphia Experiment," conducted in secret, Mr. Berlitz alleges, by the Office of Naval Research in 1943. A destroyer, it is said, was subjected to so-called degaussing equipment, and made to vanish, then to reappear in Norfolk, Va.

The Office of Naval Research says that it has received a number of inquiries about the "Philadelphia Experiment" but "has never taken the matter seriously."

Degaussing, in fact, does make ships disappear, but only magnetically: wrapping a ship with electrically charged cable neutralizes its magnetism.

The purpose is to enable a ship to pass over magnetically activated mines without detonating them. Mr. Berlitz's inference is that a force field operating in a similar—but mysterious—manner might account for disappearances in the Bermuda Triangle.

Byrd Legend

Such legends are often used to bolster each other. "The Bermuda Triangle" cites the oasis it is claimed Adm. Richard Byrd saw in a flight over the South Pole in 1919. It is called a glimpse "through a hole into another dimension."

In this case, the source of the legend of the Adm. Byrd sighting is actually well known. Lt. Comdr. David Bunger, a pilot on an expedition of which the admiral was the titular head, landed his seaplane at one of the many then-unexplored Antarctic coastal areas that is free of ice. He called it an "oasis" of ice-free lakes and reported the water to be remarkably warm. The word was apparently enough to conjure up images of palm trees; as recounted by Mr. Berlitz, "a green land with . . . huge bison-like beasts and other animals and what looked like primitive men."

With care, seemingly sorcerous anomalies can be unraveled. Late last month, the results of two years of investigation by an Arizona reference librarian were published in "The Bermuda Triangle Mystery—Solved." In it, Lawrence David Kusche analyzes more than 50 triangle tales and shows how they were warped in the telling.

Still, it is unlikely that work such as Mr. Kusche's will dampen the public passion for "documented" accounts of visitations from ancient astronauts, or unidentified flying objects and trips in them—or for the Bermuda Triangle.

Egypt Sets July Start to Work On Tunnel Under the Suez Canal

BEIRUT, April 13 (WP).—Egypt will begin construction of a tunnel beneath the Suez Canal in July, a month after the canal's scheduled reopening, the newspaper Al Ahram has reported.

Al Ahram gave few details of President Anwar Sadat's order to begin construction of the tunnel to link the town of Suez to the Sinai Peninsula.

But Egyptian officials have confirmed that it will be built to serve military as well as peaceful purposes. The mile-long tunnel will be wide enough for the transport of Russian-made T-62 tanks and will carry fresh water from the Nile delta to reclaimed land in the Sinai, sources said.

The Egyptians have regained only a narrow strip of land along the canal in the Sinai.

Water will flow through one of four channels to be built in the tunnel. Two other channels will be for roads and a third is for a railroad.

In plans drawn up last year, the Egyptians projected the tunnel as passing 35 yards beneath the deepened canal. Its original cost was put at $45 million. The Egyptians would like to build four other tunnels elsewhere beneath the canal.

oman Leader of Turkish Hamlet Rare Exception in Moslem Society

By Alan Cowell

URCA, Turkey (Reuters).— this remote mountainous r of eastern Turkey, where n are shrouded in black head to ankle and men r in male-only teahouses, n's lib, it seems, has made rk.

t west of here, in a two- settlement with its water oxen and nut crop, the nan, as it were, is a wo-

The unwritten rules of unnamed riverside hamlet ate that no man may go rket to sell crops without rmission.

76-year-old woman, Aisha, willing to speak to foreign en but the men in her life he rules as effectively and y as any man, settling disputes, deciding on to sow, harvest and hunt cting as the final voice on oblem.

men of the settlement, with shotguns and bando- of cartridges around their , were unsure of how Aisha ome to power in an area the traditional values of lox Islam hold sway.

that 1975 was Women's one of Aisha's male un- gs said without bitterness: as you can see, it is al- the year of the woman."

An Exception

a, however, is an excep- o the rule in the rugged, ch-dominated highlands of 's Hakkari Province. Even own settlement, the men angry as a foreigner raised era to photograph a woman wheat on the flat straw f one of the outbuildings.

his village where men sport aggy trousers and turban- eadgear of the Kurds, some are totally veiled. With translucent veils drawn heir faces, and their bodies d in black, it is difficult, a distance, to tell whether an is coming or going, and ly impossible for the in- hooed eye even to guess at e.

tiny teahouse is a male e, as are similar establish- in the provincial capital, i, where women cross the rather than risk meeting e of a foreign eye.

nically, Turkey is a secu- te where men and women equal rights, largely as a of the reforming zeal of fa Kemal Ataturk, found- the modern Turkish Re-

tly after the republic was d in 1923, Ataturk embark- a campaign to emancipate publicly scorning the Gradually, he introduced n-Islamic marriage law, s polygamy and the system of divorcing a woman simply by repudiating her.

By 1935, women had been elected to parliament. But this sense of sexual equality does not appear to have penetrated to the craggy outposts of Hakkari Province.

Secret Meetings

A male teen-ager said: "We hardly ever have chance to meet girls, and, if we do, it has to be in secret. In the evenings, we sit at the teahouse in the company of males, while the women stay at home.

"I argue with my father about it and he says a woman has no need to come out because her job is to run the house and raise the children. So I have to spend all my time with male friends."

But the values and traditions of orthodox Islam, as observed here, are gradually being eroded, despite the efforts of the ultra-conservative National Movement party to preserve them.

The sense of freedom enjoyed by women in Westernized Turkey is gradually "being carried into the eastern part of the country through the spread of education and access to information about non-Islamic life.

A young woman in Hakkari recently struck up conversation in the street with a foreigner with the words: "Hello, are you English? I am learning English."

Her straightforward approach earned her the angry glances of veiled women nearby, who regarded her behavior as brazen.

Mostly, however, in the far-flung hamlets of eastern Turkey, the Islamic writ that ran before Ataturk still provides the ground rules of peasant existence.

A student said: "If I am not careful, my parents will organize a Moslem wedding for me. That has happened with my friends.

"The ceremony takes place and then the men go to one room and the women to another. I would not see my bride until the festivities were all over and we were alone in the bedroom."

South Africa Women Practice 'Haunting' Against Apartheid

JOHANNESBURG (AP).—About 2,000 women in South Africa belong to an organization that practices a "haunting" kind of protest against apartheid, or racial separation. During a protest, they drape wide black sashes around their shoulders and silently line the streets holding posters.

The women are members of Black Sash and campaign with silent accusation against the government's racial policy. They say their emblem is a symbol of mourning for a Constitution that is being ignored.

The movement was formed 20 years ago as the Women's Defense of the Constitution League but the South African press quickly called it Black Sash.

Synonymous with the group for the last two decades has been the name Jean Sinclair. Last month, at the group's annual conference in Cape Town, she stepped down at the age of 66 from the presidency.

Mrs. Sinclair, who lives in a large home in a wealthy suburb of Johannesburg, has no illusions about the effectiveness of Black Sash's silent poster parades. Nothing the movement has objected to has been changed.

"But if the authorities ignore the protests, it doesn't mean you shouldn't do them. You've got to be seen doing it," she said.

"One of our main functions is to try to influence the white public but, in this affluent and very pleasant kind of society, you can't move anybody. But we are not the only failures in this. The opposition political parties haven't succeeded in doing it either."

Black Sash was created in 1955, when the government introduced a bill in Parliament to deprive South Africa's mulattoes of their 107-year-old right to vote.

Men may join Black Sash protests but membership is open only to women.

There is no color bar. Black women can join but "we don't ask them," Mrs. Sinclair said. "They run a much greater risk than white women."

In its early years, Black Sash was more militant than it is now.

"When we demonstrated against the Sabotage Bill in 1962, we stood for five nights and seven days on the Johannesburg City Hall steps with a flame of freedom. We had every kind of missile thrown at us—fish, vegetables, lighted cigarettes and the most obscene articles. We were spat upon, knocked over one night and trampled on.

"On the sixth night, we were urged to give up our protest at night. We weren't going to give up unless we were officially asked to do so but, when we were, I was quite relieved. I believe that stand established our integrity."

An effective service provided by Black Sash is largely unseen by whites. The group has established offices in five main centers to help Africans deal with the maze of pass laws which dictate where Africans may live and work.

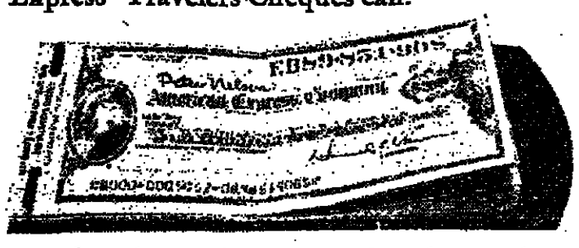
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Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information:
Pierson, Heldring & Pierson
Herengracht 214, Amsterdam

Domestic Bonds

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
AbbtLab 9.2s99	15	100	99½	100	
Abex Cp 8¾s77	12	100½	100½	100½	—½
AddrMlt 9¾s95	183	67	65	66	—1⅝
AirRed cv3¾s87	52	66½	66	66	
AlaBncp 10¼s92	183	103¼	102½	103	+½
AlaPw 9¾s04	71	94½	93⅞	94	—2½
AlaPow 9s2000	31	88¾	88⅛	88¾	—1⅛
AlaPow 8⅞s2003	47	83½	82	82⅞	—⅜
AlaPw 8½2001	11	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	
AlaPw 7¼2002	28	72	71	72	—7
AlaskIn cv6s96	5	71	71	71	—4
Alexnd cv5½s96	47	45	45	45	
AlisnMtg 8¾79	106	52	49¼	51½	+¼
AlleghL cv4s81	5	74¼	74	74¼	+¼
AlleghWn 4s91	6	36	36	36	+⅞
AllnG cv11¼s94	17	83⅛	82½	83⅛	+¼
AllenGp cv6s87	1	55¼	55¼	55¼	+¼
AlldCh 9s2000	21	98½	98	98½	
AlldCh 8⅞s83	151	100½	99¾	100½	
AlldCh 5.20s91	30	70½	70½	70½	—1¾

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.
Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.
Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles

The Annual Report as of 31st December 1974 has been published and may be obtained from:

Pierson, Heldring & Pierson
Herengracht 206-214, Amsterdam

Sal. Oppenheim jr. & cie.
Unter Sachsenhausen 4, 5 Köln

Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company
7 Princes Street, London EC2R 8AQ

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21 Rue Laffitte, Paris 9

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas pour le Grand-Duché de Luxembourg
10a Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg

Merrill Lynch International Inc.
all European offices

International Pacific Corporation Limited
Royal Exchange Building
56 Pitt Street, Sydney N.S.W. 2000

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
AlliedPd 7s84	23	76	72	75	
AlldSt cv4½s81	17	97	98	98¾	—¼
AlldSt cv4½s92	74	69	67	69	
Alld Su cv5¾s87	104	43	41⅛	41½	—1½
Alcoa 9s95	67	99½	98⅛	98⅞	—⅛
Alcoa 6s92	1	76¼	76¼	76¼	+½
Alcoa 4¼s82	3	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	+⅝
Alcoa cv5¼s91	223	86½	82½	86½	+1¼
AluCan 9⅝s95	25	98½	98	98⅛	—⅛
AluCan 4½s80	19	81¾	81⅛	81⅛	+⅛
AMAX 8½s84	80	99½	99	99½	
AMAX 8s86	78	92	91	92	+1
AMAX 7½s78	29	99	99	99	+½
Amerce cv5s92	10	62½	62	62	—1½
AmrHes 6¾s96	10	71	71	71	—2¼
AmAirF cv6s90	26	77	75	75	—1⅞
AmAirlin 11s88	40	100	97	97½	—½
AmAirl 10⅞s88	53	96⅛	95	95	—2¼
AmAirlin 10s87	6	95	95	95	
AAirl cv4¼s92	197	45	43	44⅛	—¼
ABrand 9⅝s79	160	106½	105⅛	106¼	+⅜
ABrand 8⅞s75	162	100⅛	99 25-32	100⅛	+⅛
ABrand 8⅛s85	157	98¼	97½	98	—⅛
ABrand 5⅝s92	2	72	72	72	
ABrand 4⅝s90	2	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	
AmCan 6s97	15	70	69⅛	69⅞	—4½
ACenM cv6½s91	34	30	29½	29½	—1
Am Dist 4⅞s86	2	53½	53½	53½	—½
AExpCr 9⅛s82	14	104	102½	104	+1¼
AExpCr 7.8s92	26	75	74½	74½	—2¼
AExpCr 6½77	20	97¼	97⅛	97⅛	+¼
AForPw 5s2030	58	45	42½	45	+1
AmForP 4.8s87	11	54½	54½	54½	+½
AGenIns 6½s94	8	101	101	101	—1
AHoist cv5½s93	64	64½	63½	64¼	+¾
AHoist cv4¾s92	24	71½	69½	71	—1⅞
A Hosp cv5¾s99	124	126½	123	126	+2
AmInv 9½s76	55	97	95½	97	
AmInvt 8¾s87	3	67¼	67¼	67¼	+1½
AMFd cv4¼s81	60	76½	75¼	76½	+½
A Medcp 9½s98	30	66	65	65	—1
AMedcp cv5s97	115	42½	40	42	—¼
AmMot cv6s88	233	63	59½	62½	+½
AmStrs 9⅞s90	45	102½	101	101	
AmSug 5.30s93	30	73	71⅛	72⅝	—⅜
ATT 8.80s2005	2530	99¼	97	98⅞	+⅞
ATT 8⅝2000xw	3005	99⅛	97½	99⅞	+¼
ATT 8.70s2002	355	98⅞	96⅛	98½	+1
AT&T 8⅝s07	1338	97	95¼	96⅞	+⅜
AT&T 7¾s82	910	98¾	97¼	97⅞	—¼
AT&T 7.75s77	185	102	101½	102	
AT&T 7⅛s03	221	83¾	82	83¾	+¾
AT&T 7s2001	334	83	80½	83	+1
AT&T 6½s79	333	95⅞	95	95½	—⅛
AT&T 4⅜s85	278	74¼	73	73¾	+⅛
AT&T 3⅞s90	298	66½	61½	62½	+1
AT&T 3¼s84	108	68⅞	67½	68¾	+¾
AT&T 2⅞s87	29	61¾	59	59	—2
AT&T 2¾s75	229	98¾	98¼	98¼	
AT&T 2¾s80	222	80¼	79¼	79¾	+⅜
AT&T 2¾s82	128	73½	71	72½	+1½
AT&T 2⅝s86	158	60⅛	58¼	60¼	+1⅝
Amfac cv5¼s94	67	66	64⅞	66	—1
Ampex cv5½s94	201	42½	41	41½	+½
ApcoOil 5¾s81	10	83½	83¼	83¼	
ApcoOil cv5s88	6	56	56	56	—⅛
APL cv5¾s88	46	69⅞	68	68	—3
AppalPow 9s75	29	100	100	100	—⅛

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
AppalP 8⅝s76	50	102	100¼	100¼	—1¼
Appal P 7¼s79	90	92	90	90	—3½
ARASv cv4¾s96	256	69⅞	63	68¼	+2½
ArcoPip 8.7s81	178	102	101⅛	101⅞	+⅛
ArcoPip 8s92	225	99⅛	97½	99¼	+¼
Aristar 9¼s89	20	76¼	75	76	—½
ArizPSv 9½s82	612	100½	99¾	100⅛	+⅛
ArlenRl cv5s86	4	38½	38½	38½	+1⅛
Armco 8.70s95	10	91	90⅞	91	+¼
Armco 8.25s75	34	101¼	100¼	101	
Armco 5.90s92	10	73	73	73	
Armr 9⅞s2300	11	99	99	99	—¼
Armour 5s84	15	66⅞	66⅛	66⅞	—⅛
Armr cv4½s83	1	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	—⅛
ArmCk 8.45s84	95	100½	100⅛	100½	—3
ArmR cv4½s87	1	53	53	53	
AshldO 6.15s92	2	74	74	74	
AshlO cv4¾s93	38	64	63	63	
JsscCp 9¼s90	8	91½	90¼	90¼	—¾
AssoCp 8½s77	17	101	100	100	
AssoInv 5⅛77	2	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	
AssoInv 5⅛79	10	81	80⅛	81	+⅛
AtchT&SF 4s95	23	52	51⅛	51⅞	+1
AtchTSF 4s95r	19	51	50½	51	
Atchison 4s95st	1	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	—⅛
AllcoM 6¾s82	32	48½	47½	48	—½
AllCslL 4.95s88	21	76½	76½	76½	+5½
AllCslL 4s80	1	75¼	75¼	75¼	—1¼
AllRefg 3¼s79	1	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	
AlRch 8⅝s2000	25	99	99	99	—1⅛
AllRich 7s76	143	100	99½	99½	—¼
All Rich 5⅛s97	21	73	71	72	+1
ATO cv4¼s87	54	49	45⅞	46	
AvcoCp 7½93	109	49¼	46	49¼	+3⅛
AvcoC cv5½93	78	42⅛	38	39	—1¼
Avco Fin 11s90	45	99	97	97½	
AvcoFin 9¼s89	66	100	98¼	99½	+⅜
AvcoF 8.35s98	1	75	75	75	+1
AvcoFin 7⅝s97	17	70¼	70¼	70¼	—1¼
AvcoFin 9¼s90	5	93½	93½	93½	
AvcoFin 8⅞s77	195	100⅛	99½	99½	—½
AvcoFin 6⅛s37	10	68	68	68	
BaltGE 10⅛s83	47	109	106	106	—2½
BaltGE 10s82	47	107¼	106	106	+⅜
Balt GE 8¾s75	36	100 23-32	100 9-32	100 23-32	—9-32
B&O cv6¼s97	65	118	110½	118	+5
B&O cv4½s10A	7	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	
B&O 4¼s95	15	45	44⅞	44½	—½
B&O 4s88	2	76	76	76	+½
BangP cv8¼s94	5	60	60	60	
BangP 5⅛s92	2	63	63	63	
Bk Cal cv6½s96	75	71¼	68¾	69	—2⅝
Bk NY cv6¼s94	238	85	81⅞	83	—1⅛
Bankam 8⅞s05	532	96½	94½	96⅛	+1½
Bankam 7⅞s03	55	87	85	85	—2
BankTr 6⅝s78	10	95	95	95	—½
Barnet cv3½s98	103	48½	33½	33½	—7
Bax Lb cv4½s90	50	125	123	123	+½
Bax Lb cv4⅜s71	106	125	121	125	+1
BaxLab cv4s87	21	257⅝	253	257⅝	+⅝
Beaunt cv4½s90	5	68	60	68	
Becton cv5s89	135	87½	86	87⅞	+⅞
Becton cv4½s88	77	92¾	90	91	—2¾
Beech cv4¾s93	77	59	57	58	+½
Belco cv4¾s88	44	59¾	57	59½	+2¼
Belden cv8s90	30	87¾	86	86	—3
BellTPa 9⅝s14	444	103⅝	101¼	103½	+½

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
BellTPa 8⅝s86	22	97	95⅝	97	—1½
BellTPa 7¼s12	20	82	80	82	+1½
BellTPa 7s80	5	97	96⅞	97	+2
BellTPa 6⅝s79	18	95	94	95	—1
Bend'x 9⅛s31	115	103	103½	101½	+⅛
Bendix 6⅛s92	25	79	79	79	+1
BenefCp 9¼s79	143	104⅞	103½	104⅞	+⅞
Benef 9⅝s75-78	31	102¾	101⅛	102	+⅛
BenefCp 8⅞s76	203	101½	101	101¼	
BenefCp 7½s02	26	80⅛	80	80⅛	—1¾
Benef 7.45s2080	1	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	—6¼
BenefCp 6⅛s77	5	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	+¼
BenfFin 4⅞s81	26	85	84	84	
Berkey cv5¾s86	37	43	42	42	—1
BethStl 8.45s05	210	95½	93½	94½	+½
Beth Stl 6⅞s99	4	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	+¼
BethSt 5.40s92	12	71½	71½	71½	+¼
BethStl 4⅛s90	2	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	+⅛
BlackD 8.45s85	28	100⅛	99¾	99¾	—¼
BlackD cv4s92	2	291½	291½	291½	+30½
BobieB cv5¼s81	33	45	45	45	—2½
BoisCas 10s75	210	101	100	100½	+7-16
Borden 8¼s04	2	95	95	95	—2
BorgWAc 9⅞s81	47	104½	104	104	+¾
BorgWAc 7⅞s91	5	85⅛	85	85	+½
viB&Me 6s78f	160	52	49⅛	51⅛	+⅛
viBosM 4½s70f	50	22½	20½	20½	—2
BosEd 12½s79	182	107⅞	105	107¼	+1¼
Braniff 11½s87	35	99⅛	99	99⅛	+⅛
Bran 5½s86xw	11	62	60	62	
BrckwyG 8⅞s85	30	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	+⅛
BrkUnG 9⅛s95	16	91	90⅛	90½	+½
BrkUnG 4½s83	10	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	—1½
BrwnGp 6½s78	20	93½	93⅛	93⅛	
Bruns cv4½s81	7	73	73	73	—2
Budd cv5½s94	52	62	59½	59½	—2
BudgtCap 6s10	2	40¼	39½	39½	—½
BuffNia 2¾s75	1	97¼	97¼	97¼	+⅜
Bulova cv6s98	29	58	58	58	
Burl Ind 9s95	10	94⅞	94⅛	94⅞	—2⅛
Burl In cv5s91	77	76	74½	75	—1
BurlNo cv5½s92	324	81½	79½	81	—1
Burroughs 9s75	92	100¾	100	100⅝	+⅜
CabCabF 8½s81	79	50½	49	49⅛	—⅞
CaesrW 12½s90	65	73½	71½	73½	—½
CanPac 4sperp	104	45	44	44	—1
CarcPwLt 7¾s	10	80	80	80	—8
CarTT cv5⅝s88	36	78	77	78	+1
Carrier 8⅞s96	2	87¼	87¼	87¼	—1
Carier cv5⅛s89	43	64	64	64	
viCarth 4s81f	1	20	20	20	+5¼
Case 5⅛s98	2	54	54	54	—2⅛
CastCk cv5¾s94	29	71	70	70	—1
CaterpT 8⅞s82	51	102¼	101⅞	101⅞	—⅛
CaterT 5.30s92	11	72½	72¼	72⅞	+¼
CaterTr 5s77	15	94½	94½	94½	—½
CBS 7.85s2001	5	88	88	88	+5⅞
Ceco cv4.75s88	6	60¼	60⅛	60¼	—⅛
Celanes cv4s90	38	56	55	55	—¼
Cencoin cv5s96	57	42½	41	41½	—½
Cenco cv4½97	74	38¼	36¼	37	—8
Cen Ga 4s95	3	45	45	45	
CenHG cv5¼s78	21	91⅝	90⅞	91	—⅜
viCRNJ 3¼s87f	20	22	18¼	22	+½
CenTel 9¼s95	25	94	93	93	—3
Cessna cv3⅞s92	22	58	57	58	+1
Champ cv4⅝84	29	71	70½	71	+1
ChampS 5⅞s92	5	74½	74½	74½	—1

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
Chas B cv4⅞s93	211	68	65½	68	+3
ChaseCp 9.7s99	722	99⅞	98¾	99⅛	+½
Chas C cv6½s96	231	76¼	75	75⅝	+⅜
ChseMtg 7¾78	212	63¼	59	59½	—4⅞
Chse Mtg 7½83	514	37	34	34	—3
ChasM cv6½96	200	36	33	33	—2¾
ChagM cv6¾90	7	49	48½	49	—½
Chelse cv10s99	28	75	73	74⅞	—⅛
Chemetrn 9s94	4	93½	93½	93½	+½
ChmNY 8.40s99	20	88¾	88¾	88¾	—¼
Ch NY cv5½96	180	67¼	66⅛	67	—⅛
ChmNY cv5s93	6	63	63	63	
ChesOh 4½s92	3	60	60	60	
ChesOh 3⅛s96E	1	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	
ChePoMd 7⅛12	6	78½	78½	78½	—6½
ChePoMd 6⅛79	10	96	95½	95½	—⅛
ChPotVa 8⅜09	26	94⅞	94	94⅞	
ChPotVa 6⅛78	25	98⅛	98½	98½	+1¼
ChPoWas 7¾13	3	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	—3⅛
ChB&O 4⅝s78	1	89	89	89	+5
ChlGW 4½s38f	29	34	34	34	+1½
ChlGW 4s88	5	41	41	41	
ChlIndL 4s83f	1	63¼	63¼	63¼	+5⅛
CMStPP 5s55f	15	13½	13½	13½	
CMSP 4s74	1	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	+⅝
ChocFl cv4½81	14	68½	65	68½	+3½
ChrisCft cv6s89	30	41¼	41	41¼	+¼
Chryslr 8⅞s95	182	68	65½	67⅞	+1⅞
Chrysler 8s98	238	61	60	60⅞	—½
ChrysFin 9s76	308	100	99	99⅛	+1
ChryF 8.35s91	25	67⅛	66⅛	67⅛	+⅛
ChryF 7.70s92	40	65	63½	65	
ChryFin 7⅜s86	69	64	62¾	62⅞	+⅜
ChryFin 7s79	142	80½	79½	80	—⅛
CIC Ind 11s75	52	100	99½	100	+¼
CinG&E 2⅞s75	10	98	98	98	
CIT Fin 8.85s82	42	102½	100⅛	100⅝	+⅛
CIT Fin 6⅞s77	148	99	98	98	—⅜
Citicorp 9.7s89	3127	99½	98⅛	99⅛	+½
Citicorp 6⅝s79	5	94	94	94	
Citicorp 6⅛s80	60	93¼	91⅞	92½	—⅛
CitiesSvc 7s78	45	98	95⅛	95⅛	—2⅛
CitiesSvc 6⅛s97	20	70⅛	69¼	69¼	—1⅞
Cities Svc 3s77	25	93	92¼	92¾	+⅛
CityInv 8⅛s91	71	62	61¾	61¾	
City Invgt 8s91	39	62	60	62	+1
City In cv7½90	36	65½	64	65	
ClarkEq 9⅝s99	4	102	102	102	
ClarkEq 9s82	35	101	101	101	—½
ClrkECr 10¼79	10	105½	104¾	104¾	—¾
ClrkECr 8.8s76	28	102	101	102	+1
ClevEl 9⅛s09	30	99⅞	97	97	—2⅞
ClevEHI 9s75	69	100¾	100	100	
ClevEHI 8¼s05	20	92	92	92	—2
ClevEll 8⅝s91	5	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	—1⅞
ClevEll 7⅛s90	165	83	81½	83	—4½
ClevElll 3s82	4	68	68	68	+2
ClevElll 3s89	12	50⅞	50	50	+½
Cloett cv4¼s84	13	55	54	54	—1
CMI In cv4⅜92	145	38	37	38	—1
CNA Finl 8½95	24	69	68	69	+½
CoastStG 7⅛01	3	75	74⅞	75	—1
ColuGas 9⅞s99	13	100	98	98	—3
ColuGas 9⅝s89	69	98¾	97⅛	98⅛	+¼
ColuGas 9½s95	53	95	90½	91½	—3⅝
ColumGas 9s94	17	92	87½	92	—1½
ColuGas 8¾s95	46	90	87¼	87⅝	—5⅛
ColuGas 8⅜s96	2	87	87	87	—4⅝
ColGas 7⅛Jun	8	80	80	80	—1
ColGas 7⅛Oct	10	81	81	81	—¼
ColuGas 7⅛s98	22	79½	79½	79½	—7½
ColumGas 5s82	6	76¼	76⅛	76¼	—¼
ColPlct cv5¾94	148	50½	49	50	—½
ColPlct cv4⅞87	132	52½	49	52	+1
ColuSOE 11s83	34	105	105	105	+2
ColuSOE 9s75	1	99¾	99¾	99¾	—¼
ColuSOE 8s76	10	100	100	100	
ColSOE 7⅛s80	10	92	92	92	
Colu SOE 7s79	10	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	+⅛
ColwMt 8.20s80	48	43¼	40	40	—3
ComlCr 8s81	20	92⅛	92	92	—1½
ComlCr 7¾s78	110	99½	98⅛	98½	—1
ComlCr 7⅛s93	5	75	75	75	
ComlCr 7⅛s92	5	78	78	78	+2
ComlCr 7s79	5	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	+1⅛
ComlCr 6⅞s77	96	98	96⅞	96⅞	—⅜
ComlCr 6⅞s79	5	91½	91½	91½	—1½
ComSo cv4½s91	186	65⅛	64⅛	65	+⅜
ComwEd 9s79	103	104½	103⅛	103½	+½
ComwEd 8¼s05	287	94¾	92⅛	94¾	+1¾
ComwEd 8⅛s80	33	102½	102⅛	102½	—½
ComwEd 8s75	127	101	100½	100⅝	+⅛
ComwEd 8s03	43	87¼	86	86	—2
ComwEd 7¾s76	193	101½	100¼	100⅛	—⅜
CmwEd 7.55s79	5	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	+⅛
ComwEd 3s77	6	93⅞	93	93	+¼
ComwEd 3s78	13	88½	88	88	—½
Co O cv4⅜s92	109	44½	42½	43¼	—1⅜
CompSc cv6s94	146	43	41½	42	—1
ConnM cv6⅛s90	5	71¼	71	71¼	+¾
Conn M cv6s96	31	58½	58	58	—1
ConEd 9⅛s2000	225	75½	74	75	—⅛
ConEdis 9⅛s04	140	72⅞	70⅛	72	—1
ConEd 8.40s03	193	68¼	64¼	66	—2
ConEd 7.90s01	121	63⅞	61	61⅞	—2¼
ConEd 7.90s02	104	63	61	62⅞	—1⅜
ConEdis 7¼s03	220	62	60	61⅛	—¼
ConEdis 5s87	11	52½	52	52	
ConEdis 5s90	57	51	49	51	+1
ConEdis 4⅜s90	70	47	45¼	45¼	—2⅜
ConEdis 4⅝s91	55	47¾	46½	46½	
ConEdis 4⅜s91	12	45	44⅞	45	
ConEd 4⅝s92V	6	43¼	43⅛	43¼	—¼

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
ConEdis 4⅛s86	15	48	47⅞	48	—1
ConEdis 4s88	9	45	43¼	43¼	—¾
ConEdis 3⅝s86	34	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞	
ConEdis 3⅝s83	62	55¼	54	55	—1
ConEdis 3⅝s82	10	58½	58½	58½	+¾
ConEdis 3⅝s84	9	53⅞	53⅛	53⅞	+¼
ConEdis 3⅝s85	50	48	45½	48	
ConEdis 3¼s81	12	62½	62½	62½	
ConEdis 3s79	2	76¼	76¼	76¼	—¼
ConEdis 3s81	18	62	61⅞	62	+2
ConEdis 2¾s82	23	56	55	56	
ConEdis 2⅝s77	17	88	85¾	87	—½
ConNGas 9s95	15	95	95	95	—1
ConNG 8⅝s99	70	93½	92½	92½	—1
ConNG 8⅛s96	1	95	95	95	—2
ConNG 7⅞s95	21	87	87	87	—1
ConNG 7¼s94	10	86	85⅝	85⅝	—⅞
ConNG 7¼s93	10	72⅞	72⅛	72⅛	+⅛
ConNGas 5s85	10	73½	73½	73½	
ConNG 4⅞s82	10	80½	80	80	+½
ConNG 4⅝s86	5	70	67½	70	+2⅞
ConNG 4⅝s88	6	60	59½	60	+1⅛
ConNG 3⅝s76	3	95	95	95	+5
ConPw 11⅞s94	112	104⅞	102⅞	104⅞	+2⅜
ConPw 11¼s82	12	105½	105	105½	
ConPw 8⅛s76	90	101⅛	100	100½	—⅛
ConsP 8⅛s2000	32	76	73¼	76	—4
ConPw 7⅛s99	28	68	69⅛	66	—2
ConP 7⅜s02Jun	2	65	65	65	+1
ConPw 6⅞s98	25	61½	60½	60½	—2⅜
ConPw 6⅞s98	5	57	59	59	+¼
ConPw 5⅞s96	5	56	55	56	
ConPw 4⅜s91	10	47¼	47¼	47¼	—⅛
ConPw 2⅞s75	5	97⅞	97½	97⅛	+¼
ConAir cv3½s92	116	38	37	38	
ContIllCp 10s89	500	101	99¼	101	+1½
ContIllCp 6⅛s79	40	93¾	93	93	+½
ContIRlt 7⅛s79	38	42	42	42	
ContOil 9⅛s99	27	100⅛	100	100	—1⅞
ContOil 7⅛s99	20	83½	83½	83½	—1⅞
ContOil 4½s91	14	64	64	64	—2⅜
Conl Tel 9⅝s75	122	101½	100⅜	100⅝	—1-32
CoopL cv7½s91	51	63	58⅞	58⅞	—8¼
CoopL cv4½s92	441	34½	27⅞	34½	—2½
CopwStl cv5s79	171	100	96	100	+3
Corn Pd 5¾s92	4	74½	74	74	
Corn Pd 4⅜s83	15	74	73½	73⅞	+½
CorngG 8.65s80	54	102½	102	102⅛	+½
CousinM 6.5s82	370	34½	32	32	—1¾
Crane Co 7s93	25	77¼	75	75	—2
Crane Co 7s94	132	75	72¾	73	—1⅛
CraneCo 6½s92	6	80	80	80	—½
Crane cv5s93	112	179	160	179	+20½
CreditFin 8s92	11	66	65⅞	66	—½
Crescl cv5½80	12	65½	65	65	—1
CrockN 10s94	353	102½	101¼	101½	—⅜
CrocN cv5⅝96	56	68	67	68	+1½
DaneCo 9s2000	5	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	
Dartin cv4⅜97	71	78	75	78	
Dayco cv6⅛s96	66	64	62⅞	64	+½
Dayco cv6s94	50	56	55½	56	+1½
DayIPLt 10⅛s81	34	104	100⅝	103⅝	—⅜
DayIPL 3⅜s82	5	66	66	66	+1
DaytPLt 3s84	5	62½	62½	62½	
Deere 8.45s2000	5	96	96	96	—1½
DeereCo 7.9s87	63	97¾	96	97⅝	+⅛
DeereCo 4½s83	5	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	—1
DeereCo 3⅛s77	4	91¼	91⅛	91⅛	+⅛
DeereCr 8¾s75	69	102	100¾	100¾	—⅞
DeereCr 8¾s82	44	103⅝	102	102½	—1⅛
viDLW Inc93f	5	5	5	5	
viDLW 4s-6s42f	3	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
DelmPL 9⅞s83	17	102	101⅛	101⅛	
DelMo cv5¼94	20	76	75	76	+1
D&RG 4⅝s2018	1	60½	60½	60½	
DetEd 12¾s82	167	108½	106⅛	108½	
DetEd 12½s79	137	108½	106	107	—½
DetEd 9⅞s04AA	30	87	83⅞	85	—3¼
DetE 9.15s2000	94	77⅞	74⅞	75	—3⅛
Det Edis 9s99	17	79½	77	79½	+2½
DetEdis 8⅛s01	53	67½	67¼	67⅛	—¼
DetEdis 7⅜s01	10	62	62	62	
DetEdis 7s76	35	98⅞	98½	98½	—1⅛
DetEd 6.40s98	31	56⅛	55	56⅛	—1⅛
DetEdis 6s96	20	54½	54	54½	—1
DetEd 3⅛s76	11	94	93½	93½	+¾
DetEd 3¼s80	9	78	78	78	+5½
Dial Fin 8¼s89	5	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	+⅜
DiamGard 4s83	15	76½	75¼	76½	+6½
DiaNE 9⅜2000	181	96¼	93½	96¼	
Dillngh cv9⅞99	13	92	92	92	
Dillngh cv5⅛s94	5	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	+⅛
Diverin 9⅞s91	38	57¼	56½	57½	+1
Divrln cv5⅞s93	12	44½	43	43	—1⅛
Doug Airc 5s78	10	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	
Dow 8.90s2000	95	99½	96	99½	+2⅞
DowCh 8¼s05	90	96½	95	96½	+1½
DowCh 7.75s79	4	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	+5⅛
DowCh 7.40s02	15	86¾	86½	86¾	+¾
DowCh 4.35s88	40	69½	69	69½	+¾
DPF cv5½s87	30	53⅞	53	53	+⅛
Dresser 9⅜s95	15	98½	98½	98½	—1½
duPont 8.45s04	145	98	96½	97½	+½
duPont 8s81	1108	103⅝	99½	100	
DukePw 13s79	94	111	110	110½	
DukePw 9¾s04	32	94½	92	92½	—1⅛
DukePw 9½s05	70	90½	89½	90½	—½
DukePw 8⅛s03	22	84½	83	83	—1
DukePw 7¾s02	15	76⅞	75¼	76⅞	+⅞
DukePw 7¾s03	19	76½	75	76½	+1⅜
DukePw 7⅜s01	24	72¼	71⅛	72	—8
DukePw 7⅜s02	13	71⅞	70¼	71⅞	—8½
DukeP 6.85s78	40	95	92	95	+½

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High
Duplan cv5½s94	59	27
DuqsnLt 8⅛s76	15	101
DuqsnLt 2¾s77	9	98⅞
DuqsnLt 2⅞s79	35	79¼
East AL cv5s92	249	39
East A cv4⅜s93	219	39
Eaton 7⅞s03	10	84
Eaton 7.60s96	4	84
ElPa cv8⅛s95A	63	98⅞
ElPaso cv8⅛s95	7	98½
ElPas cv6s93A	66	73½
Englhd cv5⅛s97	53	87
EquitGs 9⅛s95	1	99½
Equit Gas 9s96	1	91
viErie 5s2020f	100	5
viErie 3⅛s90f	10	8⅞
viErie 3½s2000f	5	10
Esmark 8.4s82	33	99½
Esterl cv6¼s95	7	53½
Evans cv6¼s94	129	48¼
Exxon 6½s98	225	82
Exxon 6s97	284	77⅞
ExxnPipe 9s04	434	101½
Fairch cv4⅞s92	43	44⅞
Farah cv5s94	18	46¼
Fedders 8⅞s94	43	59
Fedders cv5s96	211	39⅞
FdNMt cv4⅜s96	402	92
FdPac cv5½s87	82	106½
FedPapBd 5s81	5	81⅛
FedDStr 8⅞s95	15	97⅛
FerroCp 5⅞s92	5	67¼
Flbrbd cv6⅞s98	42	76
Finan 10¼s90	42	101
Firestne 9¼s04	50	99½
Firestne 8⅛s83	41	102
FstBkSys 6⅛s79	26	92¼
FstChiCp 6⅛s80	15	92½
FstChiCp 6⅛s78	22	94
FstComBk 7⅛	11	75
FstIntBnc 9s83	40	102¼
FstMt 9s75-78	120	70½
FstMtge 8⅛s77	48	50
FstMtg cv6⅛s85	1	31¾
FstNOr 7⅛s78	7	95¼
FstNBos 8s82	252	99½
FstNBos 7.6s81	16	95¼
FstNBos 6⅛s80	47	92
FstNBos 6⅛s79	2	94
FstPen cv7s93	73	62⅛
FstSec 10⅛s99	75	104
FstSecur 7s79	23	92
FstWisc 8⅛s96	51	75
FWisNB 6.8s80	15	83
Fischb cv4⅜s97	48	66⅝
FishFd cv5⅛s94	7	80
FlexiV cv4⅜s97	39	65
FlaPLt 10⅞s81	290	104⅛
FlaPLt 8⅞s82	4	101¼
FlaPLt 8⅛s75	99	100¼
FlaPwLt 8⅛s80	37	100
FlyTigr 6.60s80	5	87⅛
FMC 9⅛s2000	21	99½
FMC 7⅛s2001	4	81
FMC cv4¼s92	101	60
FoodFair 8⅛s96	30	73⅞
FoodFair 4s79	18	73½
Ford Mt 9⅛s94	113	102⅛
Ford Mt 8⅛s90	12	94
FordMt 7.40s80	57	98⅛
Ford Mt 7⅛s77	193	100⅛
FordMt 6⅛s79	132	95
FordCrd 10⅛s94	8	105
FordCrd 9⅜s81	15	104½
FordC 8⅞sApr	11	97⅞
FordCr 8⅞sNov	54	96⅞
FordCrd 8⅛s75	35	100 15-32
FordCrd 8⅛s97	6	89
FordCrd 8⅛s76	36	102
FordCrd 8⅛s82	80	101¼
FordCrd 7⅞s93	3	88
FordCrd 7⅛s93	2	84
FordCrd 7⅛s92	10	84
FordCrd 7⅛s91	10	82
FordCrd 7¼s79	48	97¼
FordCrd 7s80	16	93⅛
FordCrd 6⅞s78	53	97⅞
FordCr cv4⅞s98	281	64½
FordCr cv4½s96	151	58
ForeD cv5½s80	12	83⅞
ForeDal 4½s80	2	76⅞
FoMcK cv6s94	12	70⅛
Fruehf cv5½s94	95	59½
FruehF 9.15s83	140	100¼
FruehF 7.60s84	18	90
FruehF 7.50s78	5	96⅛
Fuqua 9½s98	131	65⅛
FuquaInd 7s88	26	57⅞
GACCp cv5⅛s94	85	28⅞
GAC PCr 12s75	238	90⅛
GAC PCr 11s77	179	70
GnATr cv5⅛s99	127	72⅛
GenCig 5½s87	1	74
GenElec 8½s04	201	98⅞
GenElec 7⅛s96	110	92
GenElec 6⅛s79	74	95½
GenEl 5.30s92	13	73½
GenElec 3½s76	33	97¼
GnElCr 8⅞s82	35	102
GnElCr 8.6s85	115	100½
GnElCr 8⅛s76	99	102¼
GnElCr 7⅛s78	20	98¼
GenElCre 7s80	41	100½
GenElCr 7s79	10	95½
GnElCr 6⅞s77	35	98½
GenFds 8⅞s90	61	103½

(Continued on Page 1

Which bank is working in the North Sea to help keep your energy sources from running dry?

We are. Bank of America. By financing the development of the oil and natural gas fields in the North Sea (and round the world), we're doing our best to put more energy into your investments.

The search for large new hydrocarbon reserves and other new energy sources goes on round the globe round the clock—just like our services. We're involved in financing of gas and oil field developments, tankers, pipelines and refineries all the way from initial planning to final construction.

So if you have investments in the oil or other energy fields, remember us. We're the bank who's taking energetic steps to keep those sources from running dry.



هكذا من الأصل

PAKHOED HOLDING N.V.

THE DUTCH INTERNATIONAL OIL-HANDLING, TRANSPORT AND PROPERTY GROUP

Pakhoed Holding is the tenth largest Dutch Company quoted on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange. It has three operating divisions.

FINANCIAL RESULTS 1974

	1974	1973
NET PROFIT AFTER TAX	$13.22m	$9.92m
NET PROFIT PER FL20 SHARE	$ 3.61	$3.01
DIVIDEND (per Fl.20 share)	$ 1.40	$1.21
SCRIP ISSUE	4%	4%

OPERATING DIVISIONS

Paktank Division
The world's largest independent tank storage company with a total 40-million-barrels capacity at some twenty installations in: Holland; France; Germany; Sweden; U.K.; U.S.A.; and the Dutch Antilles.

	1974 *$ million	1973 *$ million
Income	59.43	47.34
Operating Results	26.93	21.78

Paktrans Division
Comprising more than twenty companies operating internationally in: storage; transhipment; sea-air-road transport; forwarding; refrigerated warehousing; and consultancy in the field of logistic systems.

	1974 *$ million	1973 *$ million
Income	51.09	44.24
Operating Results	3.48	2.99

Blauwhoed Division
Manages and upgrades property in: Holland; Belgium; France; Germany; and U.S.A.; (the company owns 32% of the $50 million Netherlands-based international Hexalon concern set up with Commercial Union Assurance and the leading Arab European consortium bank UBAF to invest in property in the U.S.A.).

	1974 *$ million	1973 *$ million
Income	4.32	4.02
Operating Results	3.90	3.83

Note: Dutch Florins converted to Dollars at $ = FL2.64 (exchange rate at 31.12.74).

Copies of the Annual Report and Account for 1974 (printed in English) can be obtained on application to: Public Relations Department, Pakhoed Holding N.V., P.O.B. 863, Rotterdam.

BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

FINANCE

. Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, MONDAY, APRIL 14, 1975

uromarket

Heavy Flow of New Issues Shows No Indications of Tapering Off

By Carl Gewirtz

RIS, April 13 (IHT).—The ued very heavy flow of new coming on offer in the Eu- d market has market par- nts pleading for a respite, one is in sight.

; issues with a face value of nillion are currently on offer dollar sector and at least er $20 million is scheduled announced this week—all s on top of the $110 million of dollar loans priced last

addition, activity in the the mark sector continues to ry heavy, with 300 million orth of loans on offer, while y remains brisk in the unit count, Dutch guilder and franc markets.

market was especially wor- arly last week when short- dollar interest rates inter- l their almost daily decline the beginning of the year rt upward. The short-term are an especially sensitive tor of the bond market's eing as dealers finance their ories by borrowing in the term market. Their will- s to hold bonds increases spread between short-term ng-term rates widens. Con- r, as the differential nar- as it did early last week, inventories are lightened.

Confusion in N.Y.

ey-market experts tied the in Eurodollar rates to the don in New York—where Treasury borrowing to e the huge federal deficit the corporate bond market official pronouncements ng of an increase in interest

sudden awareness that the s-long decline had finally come to an end was credited with driving borrowers out of the day-to-day market—where they could benefit from the continuing downtrend—into three, six and 12-month positions. The sudden demand pushed rates up. But by midweek the realization had spread that, while the decline in dollar rates may have ended, the U.S. authorities are hardly in a position to tolerate a tightening so long as unemployment remains high and output low. Thus, by the end of the week, Eurodollar rates were down better than half a percentage point from their midweek high and were again under 8 per cent.

This gave the bond market the technical boost it needed in light of the heavy volume.

Issues on Offer

The issues on offer include:

• A two-*tranche* loan from Broken Hill Pty. of Australia, which is seeking $30 million in six-year notes carrying a coupon of 9 1/4 per cent and $30 million in 15-year bonds paying 10 per cent. The 15-year duration is considered a bit daring in some quarters, but the managers say that investors, long starved of triple-A-credit-rated paper, are willing to buy such long-dated bonds.

• Western Mining Corp. of Australia, a lower credit-rated firm than BHP, is offering to pay 9 3/4 per cent for $25 million for seven years.

• Manitoba is seeking $30 million for 10 years at 9 1/4 per cent. Subscribers have the choice of having the bonds denominated in either U.S. or Canadian dollars.

• Sumitomo Chemical of Japan is selling $25 million of five-year notes with a coupon of 9 1/4 per cent.

• Pemex of Mexico is seeking $25 million for seven years at 10 1/4 per cent.

Scheduled to be announced this week is a $20-million, seven-year loan for Finland's state-owned Enso-Gutzeit. The coupon and pricing are expected to be set so that investors receive a yield of around 9 3/4 per cent.

International Institutions (7-15 Years)

April 9: 8.91%; April 2: 8.94%

Industrials (7-15 Years)

April 9: 9.17%; April 2: 8.9%

Industrials (3-7 Years)

April 9: 7.71%; April 2: 7.27%

Market Turnover

	April 11	April 4
Cedel	$280.0 mil.	$188.7 mil.
Euroclear	$207.9 mil.	$165.6 mil.

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	April 4 Latest Week	Prior Week	1974
Commodity index ..	199.9	203.5	229.8
*Currency in cir. ...	$78,453,000	$78,118,000	$72,833,000
*Total loans	$129,377,000	$129,125,000	$118,559,000
Steel prod. (tons) ..	2,563,000	2,673,000	2,914,000
Auto production ...	130,866	118,475	133,889
Daily oil pr'd (bbls)	8,399,000	8,385,000	9,065,000
Fr'ght car l'dings ..	425,232	415,745	511,035
*Elec. Pwr. Kw-hr..	34,684,000	34,116,000	33,849,000
Busn failures	257	247	164

Statistics for commercial agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	March	Prior Month	1974
Employed	83,849,000	84,027,000	85,779,000
Unemployed	7,988,000	7,484,000	4,602,000
	Feb.	Prior Month	1974
Ind'stl Prodn	110.3	113.7	124.6
*Personal income .	$1,194,000,000R	$1,191,100,000	$1,113,400,000
*Money supply ...	$283,900,000	$282,200,000	$273,100,000
Csmrs price index ..	157.2	156.1	141.5
Cnstrctn contr'cts ..	135	135	187
*Mfr's inventories ..	$151,809,000	R$151,624,000	$124,831,000
*Exports	$8,789,000	$8,411,900	$7,548,900
*Imports	$7,672,000	$9,622,400	$7,317,200

*000 omitted. †Figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity Index, based on 1967=100 the consumers price index, based on 1967=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

R-Revised.

The U.S. Economic Scene

United Brands' Bribe Provokes Reaction by SEC

By Richard E. Mooney

NEW YORK, April 13 (NYT).—Chiquita Banana has met an unexpected master—the Securities Act of 1933. The Securities and Exchange Commission has cited the United Brands Co.—the Chiquita Banana people, formerly United Fruit—for a $1.25-million bribe to an unidentified high official of the government of Honduras and for $750,000 in payoffs to "officials of a foreign government in Europe."

The SEC does not have jurisdiction over the crime of bribery itself. Rather, it is instructed by the 1933 act to patrol the full disclosure of "material information" by corporations which issue stocks and other securities for investment by the public.

If a company fails to disclose $2 million in bribes, it can be in violation of the Securities Act regardless of whether or not the bribes themselves violate the law of the United States—or the custom of the country in which they were paid. The bribes constitute material information that must be disclosed to stockholders.

The disclosure requirement serves two functions: protecting stockholders and catching crooks.

As a Protection

First, and primarily, it protects stockholders. If a company is spending large sums for irregular purposes, the investor who has put his or her money into the company's stock has the right to know about it. Thus, the SEC in the last month has also filed charges against the Gulf Oil Corp. for failing to disclose the existence of a $10-million political slush fund and has raised questions about whether Global Marine, Inc., should have told its stockholders about its involvement in the escapade to raise a sunken Russian submarine from the Pacific Ocean. The commission does not monitor political contributions nor submarine lifts, but it does monitor disclosure.

The second function served by the disclosure requirement is to stop illegal activity that cannot be prosecuted on its own grounds, perhaps for lack of sufficient evidence—not unlike a charge of perjury in which the prosecution may not be able to prove that the defendant committed an illegal act but can prove that he lied about what took place.

The SEC has a commendable record on both counts. But it is not flawless. In the United Brands and Global Marine cases, the commission acted only after newspapers had made the story public.

This week, the SEC will start pushing in yet another direction, with hearings to determine whether companies should be required to disclose—along with all the financial information that they disclose already—what they are doing with regard to the environment and "other matters of primarily social concern."

On another front, the SEC has directed companies this year, for the first time, to offer to send to stockholders a copy of the detailed information—the form 10-K reports—that is regularly submitted to the commission. This document yields considerably more information than the annual reports and proxy statements that regularly go to stockholders. It is not easy reading but its greater circulation can only serve to spread more information more widely. (The new reporting rules this year even specify the size of type for numbers printed in annual reports).

Fullest possible disclosure, after all, was the basic objective of the "truth in securities" legislation that was born of the 1929 crash. The SEC was not set up to tell investors whether a particular investment was good or bad but to make certain that the investor was provided with full information on which to make an intelligent judgment.

New York Stock Market

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, April 13 (NYT).—The stock market advanced sharply last week in active trading as the list was stimulated by considerably improved sentiment in the bond market.

The Dow Jones industrial average climbed 42.24 points to 789.50 in the biggest weekly advance since the week ended Oct. 11, when it spurted 73.61. The best performers were some of the blue-chip and glamour stocks and some special situation issues responding to favorable corporate news.

Most of the strength was attributed to the growing belief that interest rates would not necessarily soar later this year as the government financed huge budget deficits.

Also contributing to the stock market upswing was bargain-hunting early in the week. The Dow had dropped 23 points the week before as volume lagged.

Analysts said they were impressed with the market's strong showing last week, especially since it occurred in the face of adverse economic news. The unfavorable developments included a dividend cut by the Ford Motor Co. to 60 cents quarterly from 80 cents and the flat first-quarter earnings announced by IBM.

Another was the statement by Assistant Commerce Secretary James Pate on Thursday that the nation's real gross national product would decline at least 10 per cent in the first quarter and that the jobless rate probably would reach a high of more than 9 per cent. The market also took in stride President Ford's foreign policy speech in which he asked Congress for nearly $1 billion in aid for South Vietnam.

In the credit markets, corporate bond prices rose and most new offerings sold quickly.

Swedish-Danish Links By Road, Air Vetoed

STOCKHOLM, April 13 (Reuters).—Danish Premier Anker Joergensen has announced here that he told Swedish Premier Olof Palme that he was unable to get parliamentary backing for a plan to link Denmark and Sweden by tunnel and bridge.

The plan called for Sweden to pay for a bridge linking the southern Swedish city of Malmoe with the Danish island of Saltholm and a tunnel connecting Saltholm with Copenhagen. Denmark was to have built and paid for an airport on Saltholm.

Over-Counter Market

W YORK (AP) — Weekly Over the Counter industrials giving the high, low and last bid prices for the week with the change from the previous week's last prices. All quotations supplied by the National Association of Security Dealers are not actual transactions but are representative interdealer prices at which securities could have been sold. do no include retail markup, down or commission. Supplied by NASD.

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
...trix .0e	2	5	4¾	5	+¼
...AT Corp	44	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
...Inc .2le	6	11½	10¾	11¼	+¼
...Indust	11	2¼	2	2¼	+¼
...Corp	7	3	2¼	2¾	+⅛
...iPap .10e	37	9¾	8⅝	9⅛	
...Chem s	54	14⅛	11⅞	14⅛	+2⅛
...wsiCo .60	28	11	10½	10½	-½
...nWesly .40	112	9	6¾	8¾	-½
...nce Ross	39	1½	1⅛	1⅛	
...nced Mem	193	4	3¼	3⅝	-⅛
...ncdMicr De	332	9⅝	7⅝	8	-¾
...tt Corp	27	12	12	12	
...4 Inc	152	9¾	9	9¼	
...o Eagl Min	464	5½	5¼	5¼	-⅛
...California	67	7⅝	7¼	7¼	
...mNGas 1.20	35	10¾	10½	10¾	
...hus Corp	138	2¼	1⅞	2⅛	+⅛
...atnil Ind	208	13	10¾	12¾	+¾
...ChChm .40	15	48½	47½	47½	-1
...ndAlex .90	378	31¾	30½	30¾	-¾
...aldwin 1.60	441	21¼	19¾	21¼	+1¼
...Inc .12e	117	9½	7⅞	7⅞	-1⅜
...an Pharm	229	11½	10¼	11½	+1
...Leisure	10	2½	2½	2½	
...Teleph .40	28	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
...Bacon .35	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	-⅛
...BoxBd .40e	21	12	11½	11¾	-¼
...ex Inc	288	9¾	8⅝	9	+⅛
...Appraisal	341	4⅜	2¾	4	+1⅛
...Beef Packer	193	2⅝	1¼	2	+⅝
...uilding .36	16	7	6½	6¾	-¼
...cpress .88	3919	37⅜	35¾	37⅜	+1
...Ilfrons .32	20	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
...niCorp .04	328	11⅞	11⅛	11⅝	+⅜
...nlCp pfl	658	8⅛	7⅞	8	+⅛
...nlCo wt	14	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
...urniture	8	3	2⅞	3	+⅛
...eelings .25	1474	10¼	9½	10¼	+⅝
...Franc .05e	60	6¾	5⅝	6	-¼
...Microsystm	564	13⅛	12⅛	12⅞	-½
...Nuclear	38	3¾	3½	3½	-¼
...asar Petro	124	9½	9⅛	9½	+¼
...elecomm	101	5⅛	4⅝	5	-⅛
...elev&Com	94	10	9¼	9¾	-¼
...aldMfg .80	43	8¼	7¾	8	-¼
...stGrp Inc	143	2	1⅞	1⅞	-⅛
...ra Devel	49	1⅛	1	1	-⅛
...mp Inc	20	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
...le Inc	94	3½	3¼	3⅜	
...aDevices s	97	9¼	8¼	9¼	
...son Jacobs	195	3	2⅝	2⅝	
...srBush .60	2237	36¼	34⅞	35⅞	+⅞
...orp .06e	136	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+⅛
...oinc .30b	74	15½	14¼	15	
...Digit Data	395	6½	5⅝	6⅛	+⅜
...Material	71	4½	4⅝	4½	
...Mayfair	111	2	1⅞	1⅞	-⅛
...etrol s	32	7¾	7½	7¾	-⅛
...nGas 1.10	15	15¼	15½	15½	-⅛
...Prop 1.20e	5	5	5	5	
...Automat	75	2½	2½	2½	
...HartH 1	71	17⅛	16¼	17⅛	+⅜
...ayMfg .50	9	5	4⅝	5	+⅛
...s Corp	253	8¼	7⅛	7½	+⅛
...Skiing Cp	27	9¼	9	9	
...olaBlig .34	356	12½	12¼	12½	+¼
...rkLnA .68	24	12	11⅜	11⅞	+⅛
...GasLt 1.20	138	13	12⅛	13	+½
...IREs 1.78e	37	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	-⅛
...lcSil .78	28	11⅞	11¾	11¾	-¼
...Hotels .10	21	3¼	3	3¼	+⅛
...d Oceanics	143	9½	9¼	9½	+⅛
...dOcean un		10	10	10	
...dOcean wt	25	2⅝	2½	2½	+⅛
...Med Lab	8	15	15	15	
...Corp	53	8	7½	7⅞	+⅜
...Int 1.88	93	15	14¼	15	+¼
...ckind .20	18	4	4	4	
...Warn .91e	17	5⅜	5⅛	5¼	+⅛
...Atomics	73	3¼	2½	2½	-⅛
...Bros Inc	51	4	3⅞	3⅞	-⅛
...Fentres .80	26	23⅛	23	23⅛	
...inLyon .40	209	14½	14	14½	+⅜
...Mfg .02e	1522	14¾	11¾	14¼	+2⅞
...: Corp	28	4½	4	4	-⅛
...rHyd 1.28	5	10¾	10½	10¾	+⅛
...BldgEq .88	20	11	11	11	
...imRlt 1.25e	170	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+⅛
...Geo .44	23	9⅞	9½	9½	-⅛
...r Green .50	58	12⅝	11⅞	12¼	+1
...n Cp .40a	28	8¼	8¼	8¼	+⅛
...s HindePh	93	15½	13	15	+1½
...sMfg .85e	48	3	2⅝	2⅝	-⅛
...lt Winston	27	2¼	2	2	-⅛
...lt Winst un	26	2⅝	2	2⅝	+⅛
...ltFurn .88	82	14	13¼	14	+¾
...ss Mkts .60	12	9⅛	9	9⅛	+⅛
...Corp .28	39	3¼	3¼	3¼	
...Oil .64e	37	4	3⅞	4	+⅛
...c Fash .44	3	5	4⅞	4⅞	-⅛
...s Co .42	114	5¼	5	5	-¼
...sp Mf .85e	17	9¼	9¼	9¼	
...w Labs	271	17¼	15½	17	-⅜
...imPap A	8	5½	5½	5½	
...ry Corp	7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
...ne Corp	2	3	3	3	
...abs .24	491	40⅜	38¼	40¼	+1½
...ageCan .16	48	6	5⅛	5¾	-¼
...ageMgt .24	2	8	8	8	
...Co	47	6	5⅝	6	+⅛
...Inc .04e	106	18	15¾	17¾	+1½
...ed Scien	243	14⅜	12	13¼	+1¼
...ad Labs	6	6	6	6	
...Son 2a	53	35¼	34¾	35¼	
...HillPw 2.32	10	27¼	27¼	27¼	
...DrugA .53	229	11	10¼	11	+¼
...hipSto .24	48	7	6½	6⅞	-¼
...dSupp .60a	206	17⅝	14½	17⅜	+2⅝
...wanFrm .60	8	19½	19	19½	+½
...nla In .66b	100	13½	13⅛	13½	+½
...aa Intl	234	3	1⅞	2	+⅛
...Newspap 1	45	19	18	19	+¼
...llenH .12	16	4	3¾	3¾	-⅛
...nCoB 1.84	33	10¼	10¼	10¼	
...n Ind .30	13	7¼	7¼	7¼	
...Insulation	322	4⅛	3½	4¼	+⅝
...CraftMf .12	33	12¼	12	12	-⅛
...o Inc .60e	24	21	19¾	20½	+¼
...and Paige	6	5⅛	5⅞	5½	
...er Ind .10e	8	6¼	6¼	5	
...s Ltd	6	5¼	4⅞	5	
...a Inc .30	102	12⅞	12	12	-½
...l Brass .40	2	7⅝	7¾	7⅝	

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Bristol Prod	67	5¼	4½	5¼	+¾
BroadvwFin .12	49	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+¼
BrooksScenis .68	17	13½	13	13	-½
BrowardBnc .36b	20	6¾	6¾	6¾	
BrownTom Inc	148	15¼	14⅝	15	+¼
Browning Arms	18	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	-⅛
Brunosinc .15e	75	10¾	9	10½	+1½
BuckbeeMear .40	125	5⅝	5	5⅝	+⅜
Buckeyeintl .10r	158	6¼	5⅝	6¼	+¼
Burns RL Cp .20	631	14¼	11⅝	14¼	+2⅝
BurnupSims	1136	4	3⅝	4	+⅛
Butler Mfg .80	172	18¼	17⅞	18¼	+⅛
CFS Contl Inc	577	13	11⅞	13	+⅞
CPT Corp	38	4	4	4	
Cable Funding	10	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
CabotJP Equit	9	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Cafeterias .24	22	8¼	8	8¼	+¼
Calbiochem	132	12¼	10	11¼	+1¼
CalMaine Foods	20	3½	3⅛	3½	-⅛
CalWatSvc 2.28	11	25¼	25	25	-¼
Cal Windsor	13	5½	5¼	5⅜	
Cambridge Mem	51	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
CameronIrnWk 1	140	123	99	123	+23
CampTaag 1.40	170	26	25⅛	25½	-½
Campus Casual 1	39	12	10¼	11	+⅛
Canandaig Wine	7	4½	4½	4½	
CannonMill n.78a	182	14	13⅛	13⅞	+½
Captechinc s	14	3	3	3	
CarbolineCo .32	101	16⅛	15½	15⅞	-⅛
CardiacPacmk s	58	18	16⅜	18	+⅜
Carpent Pap .22e	15	9¼	9¼	9¼	
CascadeCo .30a	49	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+¼
Cayman Corp	98	1	1	1	
CedarPoint .50	75	13	12⅝	13	+¼
Cencor Inc	59	3⅛	3	3	
CenMtgRlt 1.57e	23	5⅛	5	5	-⅛
CenTel pf 2	5	25½	25	25	-½
CenVTPSvc 1.28	75	10⅛	9⅞	10	
CentyTelEnt .10e	23	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	-⅛
Chambrin Mf .52	15	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
Champ Parts .16	153	3⅝	2⅝	3⅛	+⅜
ChampProd .40	2	12⅝	12½	12⅝	-⅛
Channel Cos	116	7⅛	6⅛	7⅛	+⅜
CharlesRiv Brdg	31	22	22	22	
Charming Shop	1	5½	5½	5½	
Chart House .96	133	33½	30½	32	+1½
ChathamMfg .72	44	8¼	7⅝	8	+⅛
ChatmDrug .24a	21	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+⅛
Chef Pierre	42	7½	7	7½	+½
ChemedCorp .58	144	10¼	10	10¼	+⅛
ChemclLeam .40	85	8¼	7⅛	8	-⅛
Chesapeake Inst		3⅝	3⅛	3⅜	+⅛
ChiBrdIron 1.20a	303	79	73	78½	+5
Chieftan Devel	44	7¼	6⅞	7⅛	+⅛
ChrisinSec 6.39e	77	110	97½	110	+11½
ChurchsFChk .28	1278	12½	10¼	12	+1½
CinnFinl .60b	11	12¼	12⅛	12¼	-⅛
CircleincSh 1.39e	56	14½	14½	14½	
CitznSoRl 77wt	1	5	5	5	
CitznsUtilA s	69	27½	26¼	26⅞	-¾
CitznsUtilB 1.88	31	25	24⅞	24⅞	-⅛
Clark JL Mfg 1a	14	27	26⅞	27	+⅛
Classild Finl	23	1	1	1	
CleveTr Rlty	38	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Clevepak Cp .60	143	12⅞	9¾	11¾	+2
Clinton Oil Co	1416	1⅞	1¾	1¾	-⅛
Clow Corp .68	68	9⅞	8⅝	9⅞	+1⅛
Coast Catamarn	13	2⅝	2⅛	2⅜	-⅛
Coastalind .20	5	3½	3¼	3½	+⅛
Cobe Labs	74	17¼	14¼	17¼	+3¼
CoburnOptic .34e	41	12⅞	12⅜	12⅜	-⅛
CocaBtlgLA .74	987	16¼	14⅝	16	+1⅛
CocaBtlgLA pf 2	12	32¼	31	32¼	+1¼
CocaBtlgMia .20	68	10	9½	10	+½
CocaBtlgMA .20	68	6½	5⅝	6	-⅛
CocaBtlgCons .40	10	7⅝	7½	7½	-⅛
CocaBtlMidw .48	5	10	10	10	
Codex Corp	143	24½	21½	24¼	+1½
Coheren Radiatn	155	8½	8¼	8½	
ColemanAm Cos	18	4½	4¼	4½	
Columbia Corp	83	4½	4	4½	+⅜
Com Share Inc	29	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	+⅛
CombanksCp .40	28	12	10½	11½	+1
Combined Prop	3	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
ComCirgHse .29e	245	16	15½	15½	
Coml Resources	165	3¼	2⅝	3	-⅛
Coml Shear .40a	2	20½	20½	20½	
Comwlt NG 1.62	27	16	16	16	
ComwlRlt 1.31e	30	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+⅛
ComwlTelPa 1.90	14	22½	22	22	
Commun Ind .28	62	12½	12¼	12½	+⅛
Commun Prop	19	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	-⅛
Compuscan Inc	52	5⅛	4⅝	4⅞	+⅛
Comput Automat	518	7⅝	5⅞	7¼	+1⅜
ComputElSys .10e	41	4	4	4	
Computer Mach	191	1½	1¼	1⅛	-⅛
Computer Usage	5	2⅛	2⅝	2⅝	-⅛
Computrvisn Co	39	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	
Comtech Labs	16	6¼	6	6	
Comten Inc	38	3½	2⅝	3⅛	+⅛
Concptinc .07e	12	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
ConnNatGas 2.80	16	26	25	25	-1
ConsPapers 3	312	39⅝	34½	38	+3½
ConsolTomak Ld	2	11	11	11	
ConsumDist .12	4	5	5	5	-1⅛
ContConvEq .14	54	5⅞	5⅛	5⅞	+½
ContlHairProd s	802	13¼	11¼	12	+¾
ContWest Ind	56	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
ConwadCorp .58e	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
CoquinaOil s	38	16⅜	15⅛	15⅝	+½
Corco Inc .56a	13	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+⅛
Cordis Corp	127	25	22	25	+2
Cornelius Co .20e	83	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	+⅛
CornwalEquit .40	104	3⅝	3	3⅝	+⅝
Cotton Petrol	186	6¼	5½	6¼	+⅝
Cousins Prop	293	3⅝	3¼	3½	
CraddTerry .40	24	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	-⅛
CrawfordCo 1	43	16	16	16	
Cross Co	43	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
CrownAmer .10	26	3	2⅝	2⅝	-⅛
CrumpEH .20	77	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	
CullumCos .32	10	8	7⅞	8	+⅛
Curtice Burns A	26	12	11½	12	+⅛
CurtisNoll .60	80	12	11¾	12	
Dairy Queen Str	42	4⅛	3⅝	3¾	-⅛
Daniel Intl .60	377	19	18⅛	19	+⅜
Danly Mach .50		5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	
Danners Inc	29	4	4	4	
DartDrug .13	150	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	-1
Data 100 Corp	459	11⅛	11⅛	11½	
Datapoint Corp	358	14⅞	13⅛	14⅝	+⅜
Datascope Corp	37	18	17⅛	18	
DaytnMall 1.20a	15	20	20	20	
Debron Corp .20	10	10	8⅝	10	+1¼
DecisnData Com	287	4⅛	4⅝	4⅛	
DEKALB Ag .20	816	37	34⅛	37	+1
Delhi Int Oil	43	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
DelMonteFrp .44	13	8½	7⅝	8¼	+⅜
DelaValRlty 1.32	24	8⅝	7⅝	8¼	-⅛
DeLuxeCheck .56	853	27⅜	27	27⅜	-⅛
DenisonMin 1.40	22	43½	43	43½	+⅛
Dentalloy .07e	38	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	-⅛
Dasw RI Est .60a	21	7⅛	7¼	7⅛	-⅛
DetrexChem .70e	9	9½	9	9¼	+⅛
DetInBridge 2a	3	27½	27½	27½	
Devcon Intl	45	3½	2½	2½	-1

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Diagnostic Data	318	11	8¼	10¼	+1⅝
DiamonCoal .40e	84	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+⅛
DiamCrysSlt .60	36	10¼	9⅝	10⅛	+½
Diamondhd Co	11	4	3⅝	4	+⅛
DiamSh pfE1.15	176	27	22½	27	+4
DigitalComp Con	118	3	1½	2½	+1
DicounNY 5.90a	124	36	34	36	+½
Distribuco Inc s	11	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
DixonCrucible 1a	5	16¼	16	16	-¼
Docutel Corp	261	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	
DoeSpun .15e	16	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
DollarGenl .10e	119	6½	6⅛	6⅛	-⅜
Domain Ind .50e	32	6¼	5⅝	6	-⅛
Donaldsoninc .46	49	15⅜	14⅛	15⅜	+1
DonovanCos .20	6	5	5	5	
Dorchester Gas	3000	7⅝	6⅞	7¼	
DoughtryBr .20e	6	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Dow Jones 1	131	28⅛	27⅝	28	+½
Dowdle Oil	443	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+⅜
Downe Commun	1055	3½	2⅝	3⅛	-⅛
DownenZier Knit	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
DoyleDaneBa .96	35	9¼	9	9	-⅜
DuckwallStr .14	4	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+⅛
Ducomun Inc 1a	30	12	11½	11⅞	+⅛
Dunkin Donuts	115	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	-⅛
Duriron Co .88	31	14	13⅛	13⅝	+⅛
DurrFillMed .12	43	5	4½	5	+½
Dynatech Corp	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
EDS Nuclear .30	50	13½	13	13½	+⅛
ESL Inc	9	8½	8⅛	8⅛	
Early Calif Ind	146	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	
Earth Sciences	151	7⅝	6⅞	6⅞	-½
Eastmet Co 1.20	575	16¼	14⅛	16¼	+1⅝
EconomicLab .40	1213	34½	32⅛	32½	-⅞
ElPasoElec .88	339	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+⅛
ElbaSystem .25e	62	6⅛	4⅞	6¼	+1⅛
Electro Nucleon	103	6⅝	5⅛	6⅜	+⅜
ElectProtAm .10	2	8¼	8	8¼	+⅜
Electron Arrays	426	6½	5¼	6	+⅛
Elscint Ltd	14	3⅛	3	3	-⅛
Emergens Ltd	120	6⅝	5⅝	6	+¼
EnergyConv Dev	290	4⅞	3⅜	4⅛	+1
Energy Ventures	68	4⅝	4	4⅝	+⅜
Envirodyne	576	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
Environ Resrch	14	3⅛	3	3	-⅛
EquityOil .60	47	14¼	13⅞	14¼	+⅜
Ethan Allen .55	139	17½	16⅛	17½	+1⅛
Evans Inc .30e	5	5⅝	5⅞	5⅞	
ExchngeBncp .44	30	10	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
Exchange OilGs	2555	9¼	9	9⅛	
Executive Ind	110	4½	3⅝	4⅜	+⅜
Extracorpl Med	484	13¼	11½	13¼	+1⅜
FB Truck Ln .12	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
Fabri Tek Inc	137	1⅛	1	1	
FairLanes .10	26	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
Falconbrdg Min	22	34	30	34	+3½
Familian Corp s	6	4½	4⅛	4⅛	-⅛
Farinon Elec	396	13	11	12⅝	+1⅝
FarmerBros .40	97	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
FedRltyInv .98e	10	10	9⅝	10	+⅛
Fed ScrewW 1.20	4	16½	16	16½	+½
FederatdCap .60	26	9	8⅝	8⅝	-⅛
FedIncPvt .90e	85	8¼	7⅝	7⅝	-⅛
Fingerhut Corp	330	2	1⅝	2	+⅛
Finnigan Corp	85	14½	13⅛	13½	-⅛
FstBostCp 1.25e	178	19¼	16⅝	19¼	+1⅝
FstCap Cp 1.20	1	24½	24½	24½	
FstCommerce 1	38	12½	12½	12½	-⅛
FstComRlt 2.10e	140	7	6⅞	7	+⅛
FstContRE 1.36e	33	7⅛	7	7	
FstFarwest Cp	12	¾	¾	¾	
FstMamRlt 1.89e	16	3¼	3⅞	3⅝	
Fst Natl Charter	2	42¼	42¼	42¼	+¼
Fst RRBk Ga .40	5	6⅛	6¼	6⅛	+⅛
Fitchbg GE 1.38	8	10¼	10	10	-⅛
Flexsteel Ind .28	22	6½	6¼	6¼	-⅛
Flickinger .70	22	16¼	16⅛	16½	+⅛
FloridaCyp Gard	245	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	-⅛
FloridGtR 1.36e	5	9	8⅝	9	-⅛
FloridMngM .12e	29	7½	7½	7½	
Floyd Ent .20	3	4½	4½	4½	
FoodTownStr .16	14	24½	24¼	24½	+¼
ForestOilCp .2e	782	10¼	9⅝	9⅞	-⅛
Fotomat Corp	279	6⅝	5⅛	6⅝	+1
FranklinCp .10e	51	3	2⅝	2⅞	-⅛
FranklinElec .28	37	8⅞	8¼	8⅞	+½
FraserMfg 1.11e	14	9	9	9	
FredrikHerr .31e	12	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
FredHllywd .20r	10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	-⅛
Friedmnind .18e	79	4½	4	4½	
FriendIceCr .86	535	23½	21½	22½	+1
Friona Ind	32	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
FrostieEnt .17r	2	3¼	3½	3¼	+⅛
FrozenFdExp .32	23	7½	7⅝	7⅝	
FullerHB .40	82	10½	10¼	10½	+⅛
FultonNat .60	20	10¾	10½	10¾	+⅛
FurrsCafe .28	178	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+⅝
Gates Learjet	90	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+⅛
GatewayTran .60	20	6½	5⅝	6	-⅛
GelcoFeld Cp .18	522	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛
Gelman Inst	23	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
Gen Automation	1156	11⅛	8⅝	11⅛	+2⅝
GenAutoPts .60	187	18¼	17½	18¼	+⅛
Gen Binding	135	14	13¼	14	+⅝
General Care	21	10½	9½	10⅛	+1
Gen Energy .30e	1033	16⅛	13½	16	+2⅝
GenFinlSys .12b	170	4	3⅝	3⅝	
Gen Health Svc	203	3	2⅝	3	+⅛
GenShalePd .80b	14	10⅝	10⅛	10¼	-¼
GenTelCal pfl	8	10¼	10	10¼	+¼
GenTCal 56pf.90	5	9¼	9	9	
Gilbert Assoc .54	76	14½	13¼	14⅝	+1
Gilford Inst .13	10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
GoldenStat Fds	58	20¼	19⅝	20¼	+1⅛
GouldsPump 1.20	8	35½	35½	35½	
GovEmpFin .16e	80	9½	8⅝	9⅝	-⅛
Gracoinc .05	74	6½	6	6¼	-⅛
Graham Magnet	107	8¼	6½	6½	-1⅝
GraphicCont .40a	35	15	14⅛	15	+⅛
Graph Scanning	264	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	-⅛
Gray Tool .16	383	13⅝	13	13⅝	+⅝
GreatAmCp .50b	13	11⅝	11	11	-½
GtMidwest Cp	5	7	7	7	
GreenMt Pw .20e	160	6⅛	4⅝	5⅝	+⅝
GreggsFood Pd	40	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+⅛
GreyAdvrtg .60	19	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	-⅛
GuardianPk .25a	22	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
GulfEnergDev s	10	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
Gulf Interst .10e	9	6⅝	6½	6¼	-⅛
HNC Mtg Rlty	728	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+⅛
HON Ind .28a	15	11½	11½	11½	
HachChem .10e	76	8¾	8¾	8¾	
Hahn EW .20	289	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Hamberg Hamlet	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
HamltBro Exp	61	7	6⅞	6⅞	-⅛
HamltBroExp un	2	7	7	7	
HamiltonBro Pet	530	14½	13½	13½	-⅛
Hamilton InvTr	132	2⅛	2	2⅛	+⅛
HandyDan Home	10	5	4⅛	4⅝	+⅛
HannafrdBro .60	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
Harper&Row .44	226	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	
HavatamCig .40b	94	8¼	7⅞	8¼	+⅜
Heath Tecna	22	7	7	7	
Hachimer Co	14	4⅛	4½	4⅛	+⅛
HearedFurn .40a	18	13	12⅝	13	+½
Hexagon Labs	1	6	5⅞	6	+⅛
HexcelCorp .36	280	15	11⅝	15	+2½

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
HickoryFarm .20	36	8	7¼	7¼	-⅛
Hickory Furnitr	67	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
Higbee Co 1.40	6	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
HinesLumber 2	5	28	27	27½	+½
HollywdPark 1	37	15	13½	15	+1½
HomewodCp .04e	6	6	6	6	
HookDrugs .80a	18	14½	14⅛	14½	
Hoover Co .92	966	17⅛	13⅛	17	+1
HorizResrch .01e	14	4⅛	4	4⅛	+¼
Howell Corp	67	21½	21¼	21⅝	+¼
HubingerCo 1.40	426	25½	22	25½	+3½
Hughes Supply	153	9⅝	7⅝	9¼	+1⅛
Hunt Mfg .32	10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
Hyatt Corp	1230	6	5⅝	5⅞	+⅛
Hyatt Intl	70	5¼	5	5¼	+¼
HydraulicCo 1.44	8	15	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
Hydrom Filt .18h	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
HysterCo .60a	523	11	10⅛	11	+¼
IDS RltyTr wt	23	½	½	½	
IMS Inl	451	7⅛	7	7⅛	+⅝
IVAC Cp .10e	228	9	8½	9	+½
Identicon Corp	26	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
Immuno Scienc	29	6¼	5⅝	6¼	+½
Imodcoinc s	55	9¼	8¼	9¼	+⅛
IndepSq Sec 1.68	55	16½	16⅛	16⅝	-⅛
IndianHead 1.12	4	19½	19½	19½	
Ind Mtg Rlty	24	5	4⅝	4⅝	-⅛
Indpls Wat 1.70	16	20⅛	20	20⅛	+⅛
Industl Fuels s	292	16⅛	14⅛	16½	+2⅛
IndustNucinc .06	207	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	-⅛
Inforex Inc	93	3⅛	2⅝	2⅝	-⅛
Informatn Int	52	10⅛	10	10⅛	-⅛
Inform Magnet	32	2½	2⅛	2½	+⅛
Instrument Lab	65	4⅛	4	4	-½
Intel Corp	1757	63½	58½	59	
Intercont Energ	69	9¼	8⅝	9⅛	+⅛
Intercrit Ind .20	29	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	-⅛
IntrmIn Gs 1.28a	7	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
Int Alumin .20	62	5⅛	5	5	-⅛
IntBnkWash .25	77	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+⅛
IntBkWashA .25	62	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	-⅛
Int Basic Econ	26	1⅝	1½	1½	
Interplastics .20e	5	9	8⅛	8⅛	-⅛
InterprovPipe 1	55	12½	12½	12½	
Intersil Inc	609	5	4⅝	4⅞	-⅛
Invent Inc	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
IowaSouUt 1.92	24	23	22⅝	22⅝	-⅛
JBsBigBoy .04e	25	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
JMB Rlty Tr un	29	10½	10½	10½	
JacobsonStrs .30	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	
JamesRiver .12e	12	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
Jamesbury .50	320	20	17	19¼	+2¼
JasonEmpire .32	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Jensen Curtis	16	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	-⅛
Jerrico Inc	278	37	33	37	+3¼
JohnsonEF .70	163	22½	21	22½	+1½
Jones RB .36e	11	4⅛	3⅝	3⅝	-⅛
JoslynMfg 1.12a	48	15	14½	15	+¼
Justinind .40	13	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
KMS Indust	707	3⅝	2⅝	3⅝	+1⅛
KRM Petroleum	123	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	-⅛
KV Pharm .20	48	6⅝	5⅛	6⅛	+½
Kaiser Steel 1.50	1196	29⅛	25¼	29⅛	+3⅝
Kaiser Stl pfl.46	17	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	-⅛
Kalvar Corp	29	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	-⅛
KamanCpA .80	53	14⅛	14½	14⅝	
Kaman Cp pf 1		16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
Kampgrnds Am	260	5⅛	3⅝	5	+1⅛
KarProd .15e	127	16¼	14⅝	16¼	+1½
KearnTreck .10e	489	4⅝	4	4	-⅛
KearneyNatl .48	29	5	4⅝	5	+⅛
KeithClark .50e	63	13½	10¼	11	+⅝
KellySvcs .20	85	11⅛	10	10¾	
Kenai Drilling	218	4⅝	4½	4⅝	-⅛
KerrAddis A .40a	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+⅛
Keuffel Esser .48	77	15⅛	13⅝	14⅝	+1
Keydata Corp	34	3	2⅞	2⅞	-⅛
Keyes Fibre 1	66	14⅝	14	14⅝	+½
Keystne Center	25	1½	1⅛	1½	+⅛
KeystoneInt .36a	158	17⅛	15⅝	17⅛	+1⅛
KeystoneOTC Fd	137	5⅛	4⅝	5⅛	+⅛
Knape&Vogt .80	74	14	13½	13⅝	
Knudsen Cp .60	44	7	6⅝	7	+⅜
Koger Propert	100	10⅛	10	10⅛	+⅛
Koss Corp	28	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Kratos	6	5¼	5¼	5¼	
KruegerWA .56	18	7	6⅝	7	+⅛
KuhlmanCp .50a	97	6½	6⅛	6⅛	-⅛
Kulicke&Soffe	182	1⅝	1½	1½	
LMF Corp .20	14	3⅝	3	3⅝	+⅛
LTV Cp 78wt	812	2¼	1⅞	2⅛	+⅛
LaZ BoyChr .40	230	8⅛	8	8⅛	
LacledeStl 3	123	31⅛	29½	31⅛	+⅛
LakeSupPow .88	18	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+⅛
LancastColon .36	92	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
Lanceinc .60	125	24¼	23⅝	24⅛	-⅛
LaneCo .48	1060	15	14½	15	+⅜
LawrysFds .18	57	6½	5⅝	5⅝	-⅛
LawsonProd .12	199	21½	20½	21⅛	+⅛
LawterChem .34	398	13½	12⅛	13½	+⅛
Lazare Kaplan	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	-⅛
Leadville Corp	74	1⅝	1½	1½	+⅛
Lear Petrol Cp	38	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
Leeway Mot .32a	11	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
LeggPlatt .32	156	7	6⅞	6⅞	-⅛
LevingsShip .45e	96	16	15⅞	6	
Lexitron Corp	79	5	4½	4⅝	-⅛
Liberty Homes	157	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	+⅛
LilChamp Food	8	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+⅛
LimitedStrs .08	29	9¼	9¼	9¼	
Lin Broadcastg	264	6⅛	5½	5⅝	+⅛
LincnTelTel 1.40	13	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	-⅛
LindbergCp .50	60	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	-⅛
LiquidTransp .38	5	5½	5½	5½	
Little AD .20	21	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	-1
Loctite Cp .09	321	12½	11	11	-1⅛
Logicon Inc	92	5⅝	4½	5⅝	+⅝
LoneStarBr .80a	21	9	8½	8⅞	-⅛
LongvwFib 6.90	3	116	116	116	
LoomisCp .10r	23	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝	-½
LaLdOffExp B	268	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
LouisvGE pfl.25	4	15	14⅝	15	
LouisvGE pf	7	22	21⅝	22	
LowesCos .14	504	44⅛	40	44⅛	+4⅛
Lynden Transprt	34	10	9⅝	10	+⅛
LyonMetal .80a	6	11	10⅝	11	+⅛
M&T Mtg 1.04e	31	6⅛	6½	6⅛	
MCI Communcat	343	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	+⅛
MFY Ind .16	19	4⅝	4	4⅛	+⅛
MGF Oil Corp	5	3⅝	3½	3½	
MSI Data Corp	122	7	6½	5½	
MTS Systems .10	25	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
MacDermid .52	24	7⅝	7	7	
Mack Strs .16e	125	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
MacMillBloed 2	47	23	22⅝	23	
Macrodata Cp	49	6⅛	6½	6⅛	
MadisnGsEl 1.28	154	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	-⅛
Magma Energy	33	8	7⅝	7⅝	-⅛
Magma Pow Co	383	4⅛	4	4	-⅛
MagneticInt .02b	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
MajorRlty .05e	77	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
Mallinckrd In .48	731	48¼	43¼	48¼	+6
Manitowoc 1a	3	16	16	16	
ManningGas Oil	77	5⅝	5½	5½	-⅛
Marcus Corp	20	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+⅛
Marine Colloids	21	9½	8	9½	+1½
Marion Corp	777	6¼	5¼	6⅛	+1⅛
MaritimeFr Car	47	6⅝	6½	6½	
MarkProd .25e	42	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+⅛
MarkTwnBnc .68	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
MarketFacts .40	26	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	-⅛
MarthaWhite .60	13	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
MayKay .16	273	17½	16⅛	17½	
MauiLdPine .32	12	8½	8⅛	8½	
May Petrol	104	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	-⅛
McCormick .40a	108	35⅛	33⅝	35⅛	+1½
McDowlltEnt .10e	69	8	7⅝	7	-⅛
McMoran Expl	109	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	
McQuay Pfex .78	43	9½	9⅛	9½	+⅛
Measurex Corp	496	21⅛	19⅛	20	-⅛
Medcom Inc	107	2⅝	2	2	-⅛
MedElSci Ph	20	4⅛	4	4	
Medtronic	792	35½	34⅛	35½	+1
Merchantsinc .80	25	13⅛	13	13	-½
MerchntsNtl .15h	9	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
Meridian Inv	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Mervyns	163	35⅛	32⅝	34⅝	+1½
Metex Corp	8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Metpath Inc	191	10⅛	8⅝	10½	+2⅛
MeyerFred .30e	202	17⅝	16½	17⅝	+⅜
Microdata Cp	265	3	2⅝	2½	+⅛
Microform Data	204	3⅛	3⅜	3½	-⅛
Microwave Semi	17	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	+½
MidCentral Prop		4½	4½	4½	
MidTexCom .28	143	11	10⅛	11	+¼
MidlandCap 1e	45	1½	1⅛	1⅛	-⅛
MidwestDist A	166	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
MidwnFidlty .44	23	10¼	10	10	-⅛
MidwGasTr 1.20	10	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+⅛
MillerRlty 1.22e	24	7	6⅝	7	+¼
Miller Herm .24	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
Millipore Cp .16	282	50	45½	50	+2
MilwProSpl .23e	6	2½	2¼	2½	+¼
MineSaftyAp .60	79	35½	27	35½	+8½
Miner Ind	13	3⅝	3	3	-⅝
Mineral Enginrg	101	5½	5	5½	+⅛
Minnesota Fab	196	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	
Minnesot Gs 1.60	45	18¼	17⅝	18¼	+⅛
MiracleRec Eqp	11	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
MissValGas 1.12	14	12	11⅝	12	+⅛
MrsSmithsP .14	19	9	8½	9	+½
Mobile GsSv 1.34	4	11½	11½	11½	
Modern Merch	143	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	
ModularCom Svs	573	14⅛	12⅝	14½	+1½
MogulCorp .32	152	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	+⅝
Molex Inc	304	21½	21½	21½	
Monfort Colo	22	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
Monmt J Clb .50	1	12	12	12	
Moore Corp 1.20	798	44	42⅝	43⅝	+¼
MooreProd .40	9	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Moore Sam .16	191	15	13½	14	+½
Moran Bros	30	3½	3¼	3½	
Morrisoninc .60r	137	23	21½	21½	-1
Mtainy Wash	34	3⅛	3⅝	3⅛	
Mostek Corp	2918	15⅛	13⅝	13⅝	-1⅝
Motionind .03e	145	13½	12⅝	13¼	+½
MotClubAm .14	13	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
MuellerPaul .60b	17	8½	8	8	-½
Multimedia .32	119	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	
MurphyMotF .20	14	4⅛	4	4	-⅛
MurrayMfg 1.34e	6	5⅝	4⅝	5⅝	+1½
Myersind .10	4	4⅛	4	4⅛	+⅛
Mylan Labs	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
NBT Corp 1	6	14½	14	14½	
NEI Corp	46	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+⅛
NRG Inc	84	2⅛	1⅝	2⅛	+⅛
NUS Corp A	10	11	9½	11	+1½
NaChursint .05h	141	9	8½	8⅝	+⅛
Narrag Cap .20e	3	4	4	4	
NatByProd 1.20	7	14½	14	14½	
NatConven Str	10	5	4⅝	4⅝	-⅛
Nat CSS	1426	8¼	7	8	+1
NatData Comm	286	4⅛	2⅝	3⅝	+1¼
Nat Data Corp	450	6	4⅝	6	+1
NatGasOil .50b	13	8	7⅝	8	+⅛
NatLiberty .10e	130	2⅝	2⅛	2½	+⅛
NatMedical Care	1611	15¼	10	15⅛	+4⅛
Nat Mine Svc .50	438	27¼	22⅝	27¼	+4½
NatMobileConc	2	3⅛	3	3⅛	+⅛
Nat Patents	1230	7⅝	7	7	
Nat SecResh .60e	11	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
NatTelephne s	67	15	14½	14½	-⅛
NatUtilind 1	19	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	-⅛
NatValveMfg .80	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
Nationw RE .79e	27	4⅛	3½	3⅝	-½
NeedhmHarp .56	58	6	5⅝	5⅝	-⅛
Neutrogena Cp	114	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+⅛
NewAmFnd .44e	19	5⅝	5½	5½	
NewBruns Scien	16	2⅝	2⅛	2½	+½
NewHavWat 3.05	2	30½	30½	30½	
NJ NatGas 1.32	37	11⅛	11½	11½	-⅛
NewPennEx .28e	8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
NewellCos .50	87	7	6⅝	6⅞	+⅛
Nicoletinst .20e	78	9⅝	8⅝	9⅝	+⅛
Nielsen A .36	444	19⅛	18	19⅛	+⅝
Nielsen B .36	221	19⅛	19	19⅛	+⅛
Nobility Homes	22	4⅛	3½	4	+½
Noble Affiliates	94	18⅝	18	18⅝	+⅛
NolandCo .64	22	17½	17¼	17¼	
NorandaMinA 2	14	36	32½	35½	+3
Nord Resrcs	29	8	7⅝	8	
Nordstrm Inc .40	14	20½	20⅝	20⅝	+⅛
NorCaroNG .92	53	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
NorEurpOil .60a	119	22½	20½	22⅛	+⅞
Norwest Pet .20r	19	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
NorStaBancp 1	78	9⅛	9	9	-⅛
Northrp King .08	1686	23⅛	21¼	22	-1¼
NwstNatGas .76	211	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛	+⅛
NwstnFinCp .30	6	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+⅛
NwstFininv .67e	62	3⅛	2⅝	2⅝	-⅛
NwstPubSvc 1.70	47	17	16⅝	17	+⅜
Noxell Cp .56	244	17⅛	16⅝	17	
Nuclear Dynam	371	7⅝	7	7⅝	+⅜
NuclearSvcs .20e	45	4½	4¼	4½	
OceanDrExp .30	430	34⅝	34¼	34⅝	+¼
Ocean Explor	201	9⅝	8	9⅝	+1
Ocean Oil&Gas	30	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
Offsh Logistic	753	11⅛	8¼	11⅛	+2⅝
OgilvyMather 1	132	22⅛	21	21	-1⅛
OhioFerroAl .80b	190	12½	11¾	12	+⅛
Oil Shale Corp	863	3⅛	3	3	-⅛
OilStone Mfg	27	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+⅛
OlympiaBrw .20	60	13⅛	13	13⅛	+⅛
Omaha Natl 1.50	37	19	17½	19	+1½
OmniSpectra .15	25	3⅛	2⅝	3⅛	+⅛
Optical Coatg Lb	12	8	7½	8	+⅛
Orbanco Inc	52	7⅛	7	7⅛	+⅛
OregFreezDry s	15	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
Ormont Drg Ch	241	4⅛	4½	4⅛	+⅛
Oshmans SportG	126	9⅛	8	9⅛	+1⅛

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
OtterTailPw 1.56	45	17	16⅝	16⅝	-⅛
Overmyer Cp .28	25	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
OwensMinor .32	7	10½	10½	10½	-⅛
OxfrdPendfix .60	28	12½	12⅛	12½	+⅛
PVO Intl .60r	10	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	-½
PabstBrew 1	2996	37⅛	25⅛	29	+3⅝
Paccarinc .80e	190	20	19	20	+1
PacCoast Hold	33	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	-⅛
PacFarEast Lin	48	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	-⅛
PacGamRob 1.36	96	22⅛	21⅛	22⅛	+⅜
Pac Lumber 2.80	98	54½	50	53½	+2½
PacUnitSvc .20	35	22	18	22	+4
PacWestn Ind	14	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Page Airways	4	5⅛	5	5⅛	+⅛
Pak Well Co .32	4	8¼	8	8¼	
PakoCorp .32e	11	7½	7½	7½	
Pamex Fds Inc	24	2⅝	2½	2½	-⅛
Pandick Press	68	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+⅛
ParkOhioind .50	21	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	-⅛
Parker Drilling	337	21¼	19⅝	20½	+⅜
Paul Revere 1.31e	18	13	12⅝	12⅝	
Pauley Petrolm	21	3½	3⅝	3⅝	-⅛
PayLessDrug .43	192	11⅛	10½	11⅛	+½
Pay N Pak .44b	247	14⅛	12⅝	14⅛	+⅜
PayN Save .30	213	17⅛	15⅝	17⅛	+⅜
PaylessCash .20	420	21⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
PeachtreeDrs .12	35	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
PeaveyCo 1	123	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+⅛
PeerlessMfg .56b	5	11	11	11	
Penn Corp	4	3⅝	3½	3½	-⅛
PennVa 1.88a	66	88	84½	86	+1½
PennEnterp 1.40	30	12½	12½	12½	-⅛
Pennz La Tx B	624	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	
PennzOffshGg B	6056	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	-⅛
Penril Corp	244	2⅛	1⅝	2⅛	+⅛
Pentairind s	58	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Pepsi CBWsh .40	15	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+⅛
PerryDrug Strs	3	3⅝	3	3⅝	+⅛
PetersonH&H .34	153	11⅛	11	11	-⅛
Petrolite 1.10	221	66	60½	66	+5
PettiboneCp .60b	20	18	16⅝	18	+1⅛
PhysioContrl Cp	170	13½	12	12½	-1½
PiedmtAvia .30e	145	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	-⅛
Pinkertons 1.25	246	34	32⅛	34	+1⅛
PioneerFood .10	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
Pioneer HiBred	891	26	25⅛	25⅝	+⅛
PioneerSidEl .20	7	6⅝	6½	6½	-⅛
Pioneer Wstn	104	4⅛	4	4⅛	+⅛
Pizza Inn	870	8½	7⅛	8½	+1⅝
Planet Oil Min	156	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	-⅛
PollutnCont Ind	65	3⅛	3	3	-⅛
Polymer Mat .20	79	9½	8½	9	-½
Popeil Bros .40	86	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	-⅛
PostCorp .56	4	6½	6¼	6¼	-⅛
Pott Ind .60	287	26	23½	26	+2⅛
Powers Reg .70	3	9	9	9	
PrecMetalH .03e	552	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	-⅛
Precisn Castpart		8	8	8	
PrestoProd .28	140	12	11⅝	12	+⅛
PrestonTruck .32	147	22½	19¼	22½	+2⅛
Preway Inc .44	8	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Prime Inc	18	4	3½	3½	-½
PrincetonCh Res	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
Progressive Cp s	80	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	-⅛
PropriTrAm .98e	4	3	3	3	
PubSvcNCar .96	24	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	-⅛
Pulaski Furnitur	17	8	7⅛	7⅛	-⅛
Puritan Bennett	166	38	36⅛	38	+1⅞
Putnm Duo Cap	26	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
PutDupinc 1.20a	7	14	14	14	
QuakerChem .80	161	19⅛	16⅛	19⅛	+3⅛
QualityInns Int	134	3	2⅝	2⅝	-⅛
Queen Casual .40	46	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
RLI Corp	34	6	5⅛	5⅛	
RPS Inc .16	18	11½	11¼	11½	
Radiation Dyn	45	4⅛	3⅝	4⅛	
Ragen Precison	12	3⅛	3	3⅛	+⅛
Rainbow Resrcs	200	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	
Rainier Cos .07e	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Rapidata Inc	77	2⅛	1⅝	2⅛	+⅛
Rapoca Energy	426	6	5⅝	6	+⅛
Rainer Corp .30	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Raychem Corp	74	212	207	212	+3
RaymondCp .30b	9	9	8⅝	9	
Real Est Data		3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	-⅛
RealtyMtgl 1.32e	39	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛	+⅛
Recognition Eq	908	5⅝	4⅝	5⅝	+⅜
Redactron Corp	29	4⅛	4	4	-⅛
Redken Labs	121	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+⅛
Regency Elec .60	836	28⅝	23⅝	28⅝	+4⅝
RelianceUniv .60	30	7⅛	7½	7⅛	
oresearch Fuels	10	1⅝	1½	1½	-⅛
ReserveOil Min	74	23½	21½	23	+⅛
Reuter Inc	18	3	2⅝	2⅝	-⅛
Revell Inc .40b	43	6	5⅝	5⅝	-⅛
Rex Plastics .20e	47	7	6½	7	+½
Rexco Ind .40		4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
Reyn&Reyn .32	381	19½	17½	19½	+1½
Richsinc 1.16	36	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
Riekes &Son .32	45	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
RingarndPd .04e	1204	9⅛	8⅝	9	+⅜
RivalMfg 1.40	700	30⅛	27	30	+2⅝
RoadwayExp .30	674	39½	37	39⅛	+2⅛
Roberts John		3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
RobrtsnDisSy .40	34	11	10⅛	10⅛	-½
Rocket Resrch	146	4	3⅝	3⅝	
Rodec Corp	24	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
Rollins Burd .52a	34	17	16¼	17	+⅛
Rosemount .10e	29	15	14⅝	15	+⅜
Rospatch Cp .36b	4	8	8	8	
Rotron Inc .25	17	12⅞	11½	12⅛	+1
Rouse Co	810	3⅝	3½	3⅝	-⅛
RoweFurn .08	37	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	-⅛
Royster Co .15e	3641	10⅝	9⅝	10⅛	+1
RuckerPhar .25e	74	12⅝	11	11	-1⅛
RussellStover .56	207	15	13½	13½	-1½
RykoffSE .40	83	20⅛	18½	19	
Ryland Grp .04e	161	8⅝	7½	7⅝	-1
S&S Corp .04a	79	12⅝	10½	12⅝	+2
SG Metals A	1	4⅝	4½	4½	-⅛
Sandgate Corp	8	2¼	2	2	-⅛
SantaAnita .75p	39	6	5⅛	5⅝	-⅛
Saslow DL Co	112	10	9⅝	10	+⅝
SavannaFd 2.24a	97	16½	16	16½	+⅛
Scherer RP .18	231	12	11½	12	+½
Scholl Inc .52	233	11⅛	9⅝	11⅛	+⅝
Schulman .20e	46	8	7½	8	+½
Scope Inc	51	6⅛	6	6	-⅛
Scottish Inns Am	382	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	-⅛
Scotts Liq Gold	193	2¼	1⅝	2⅛	+⅛
Sea Pines	36	2⅝	2½	2½	-⅛
Sea World	448	1	10⅝	10⅝	-⅛
Sealed Air	134	9	8⅝	9	+⅛
Seeburg Ind .60b	79	4⅛	3⅝	3⅝	-⅛
Selscom Delta	21	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	-⅛
Sensormatic	122	3⅝	3	3⅝	
Sentry Mfg	117	8⅝	7½	8⅝	
Serv Merchand s	26	7	6⅝	6⅝	-⅛
Servicemster .60	43	25½	24⅝	25½	+⅛
SevenUpCo .72	1753	35	29⅝	35	+5⅛
ShakleeCp .40	52	7	6⅝	6⅝	
Shedahl Co	111	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
ShellCanLtd .40	78	14⅛	14	14½	+⅛
ShippersDisp .36	37	8⅛	7⅝	8	+⅛
ShoneyBigB .28	128	13⅛	13	13⅛	+⅛
Shop&Go .10r	15	7	6½	7	+⅛
Shorewood Corp	60	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+⅝

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Sierra Rsrch	12	2¼	2	2	-⅛
Sigma Intl .20	81	24⅛	24	24	-⅛
Sigmaform Cp	26	2	1⅞	2	+⅛
SigmorCp A .90e	125	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛
Signetics Cp	411	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+⅛
Siliconix Inc	37	4⅝	3½	4⅛	+⅛
SilverKingMin s	223	2⅝	2	2	-⅛
Simpsonind 1	42	10½	10¼	10½	
Skyline Oil	21	8⅛	8	8	
SnapOnTools .54	645	33½	32	32⅝	-⅛
SolidState Scient	282	10⅛	8⅝	8⅝	-1½
Sonics Intl	5	17	17	17	
Sonoco Prod .60a	34	16⅛	16	16	
Sonoma Vineyds	43	1½	1⅛	1⅛	-⅛
SorgPrinting .20	17	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	-⅛
Soundscriber Cp	201	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	-⅛
Source Cap .95e	119	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+⅛
SourceCap pf2.40	34	23	22⅝	22⅝	
Southn Airwy	44	3⅝	3¼	3⅛	-⅛
Southn Bancp 1	8	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	-⅛
SouthCalWat 1.08	17	17⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
SouthConnGas 2	18	21	20½	20½	-⅛
Southnind 1a	12	13	12½	12⅝	+⅛
SouthnNatNC .77	8	16½	16½	16½	
SouthnUnion Pd	253	18	18	18	-⅛
South'dPap .40	10	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
Sthwst Airlines	73	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	-⅛
Sowst Factories	53	1⅛	1	1⅛	
SowstGasCp 1	289	8¼	8	8⅛	
Swstn Pet Ch .28	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
SwstnElSvc 1.24	14	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
Southwest Leasng	19	2	1⅞	2	+⅛
SouwstnDrg .80	8	12	12	12	
Spacelabs Inc	50	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	-⅛
Spartan Foods	188	9½	9	9¼	+⅛
Specra Physics	553	14⅛	13½	14⅛	+⅛
Spectral Dynam	34	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+⅛
SpeidlNewsp .44	80	14½	14	14½	+½
Sta Rite Ind .70	24	9	8½	8½	-⅛
Stanadyne .22a	43	16½	16¼	16½	-⅛
StdRegistr 1.20a	96	16⅛	16½	16½	-⅛
Standun Inc	276	5	4⅝	4⅝	
StanleyHome .80	8	8½	8	8½	+⅛
State Explorain	4	9	9	9	
Steak&Ale .05e	306	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛	+⅛
Steak n Shak .24	136	9⅛	9	9⅛	+⅛
Sterling Strs .20	16	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
Stewart Info .70	8	5½	5	5½	+⅛
StewrtSandwch s	32	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
StorageTech s	615	9½	8⅝	9½	+⅝
Story Chemical	53	4⅝	4½	4½	-⅛
Stratford Texas	143	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
StrawbClth 1.20b	35	19½	19	19½	+½
SturmRuger .30	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
SueAnninc .30	21	5½	5½	5½	
Sullair Corp	163	15⅝	15	15⅝	+⅛
Summit Energy	85	1⅛	1	1	-⅛
SummitProp .87e	37	4	4	4	
Sunlite Oil Ltd	46	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Sunstar Foods	40	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
Superior El .24	97	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
Supreme Eq	39	5⅛	4⅝	5⅛	+⅛
Survival Tech	240	17½	15⅛	17⅛	+2
Swed.ow Inc	162	4⅛	3¼	3⅝	-⅛
Sycor Inc	70	7	6⅝	6⅝	-⅛
SynerconCp .40e	2	7¾	7½	7¾	+¼
SzaboFoodSvc	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
TIME DC	18	4⅛	3⅝	4	-⅛
Tab Prod .10	24	6⅝	6½	6½	-⅛
Taco Bell	836	12⅛	10⅝	11⅝	+⅝
Tally Corp	235	3⅛	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
Tampaxinc 1.68a	2447	37⅛	35⅛	37	
TaylorRent .16	40	19⅛	15⅛	19⅛	+4
Taylor Wine .60	302	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+⅛
TecumsPd 1.60a	80	30½	26	30	+3½
Tele Comunicat	171	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	
Telecommun Ind	11	6	6	6	
Telecredit Inc	79	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	-⅛
Telemed Corp	97	7	6⅝	7	-⅛
Telescience Inc	375	5⅛	3⅝	4⅝	+1
Tennant Co .56	83	25	23	24	
Tenneco Offshre	437	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+⅛
TennecoOffsh un		1113	113	113	
TennNatGas .80	8	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
Terra Resources	117	8½	8⅛	8⅛	
TerrydalRl 1.47e		10	10	10	
TexFstMtg .20e	14	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
ThalhmmrBro .62b	11	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	-1
Thermal Power		18½	18½	18½	
Thermo Electrn	66	10	9⅛	10	+½
Threshold Tech	92	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅝
TiffanyCo .32	63	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
Tipperary Corp	321	6	5½	5⅝	+⅛
Tolley Intl Cp	216	8⅝	8	8⅝	
TonyLama .09e	3	3⅛	3	3	-⅛
ToroCo .50	43	11⅛	11½	11½	-⅛
Toth Aluminum	81	2⅛	2⅝	2⅝	-⅛
Towle Mfg .76	13	8⅛	8¼	8⅛	+⅛
Transconti Oil	191	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+⅛
Transocean Oil	94	12	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
Tremcoinc .64	107	8	7½	8	+⅛
Tri Chem .16	9	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
Triangle Corp	29	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Triton O&G	159	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
TwinDiscClu 1.30	18	19	18⅝	19	
Tymshare Inc	701	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	+⅛
Tyson Foods	11	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
UA Col Cblvsn	326	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛	+⅛
UB Finl .52	29	7⅝	7	7½	-⅛
UniCapital Cp	175	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	
Union Planter	329	10	9½	10	+½
UnionSplCp 1	55	14⅛	13	13	-1⅛
UnitArtThea .20a	13	8	7⅛	8	+⅛
Unit Cable Telev	75	2	1⅝	1⅝	-⅛
UnitKenoMin 1e	92	9	8⅝	8⅝	-⅛
US Sugar 2a	33	50	48½	50	+1½
US Surgical Cp	193	6	5⅝	6	+⅛
US TruckLin .80	227	12⅝	11⅛	12⅝	+⅛
UnitogCo .60	86	23⅝	21½	23⅝	+2⅛
UnivFoods 1.10	48	15⅛	15	15⅛	+⅛
Univ Gas&Oil	18	2⅝	2½	2⅝	-⅛
UnivInstrmt .12a	170	11	10⅛	10⅛	-⅛
Universty Patent	403	6⅝	5⅛	6⅝	+1⅛
UpprPenPw 1.72	8	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
Utils Inds Cp	1	8½	8½	8½	+⅛
VagabndMtr Hot	9	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
Valt Assoc	32	6	5⅛	5⅛	
Valleylab Inc	31	10¼	9⅝	10⅛	+⅛
Valmont Ind	257	12⅛	11½	12½	+1
VanDyk Resrch	59	13⅛	13	13⅛	-⅛
VanSchaack .28	70	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	-⅛
Vance Sanders	14	3⅝	3	3	-⅛
Vaughn Jack .32	31	27⅛	26½	27½	+½
Velcroind .60	114	6	5⅛	5⅛	-⅛
VeloBind Inc	36	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	
VentronCp .44	18	20¼	19⅛	20¼	+½
Victoria Stations	255	15¼	14⅛	15	+⅛
Viking Ind	128	10⅛	7⅛	10⅛	+1⅝
Va Chemical .80	6	19½	19½	19½	
Va Intl	13	10	10	10	
VisualGraphics s	153	4⅝	4	4⅛	+½
Visual Science s	110	5⅛	5	5⅛	
Volume Shoe .34	88	5	4⅝	4⅝	-⅛
WD 40 Co .80	138	15⅛	13½	14⅛	+1½
WadswthPb .10e	12	6⅛	6	6	-⅛
Weldbaum s	21	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Walker Color	20	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
Walls Ind .28	10	6½	6½	6½	
WalterJim Inv	1	4	4	4	
WalterJimInv un	1	4	4	4	
Wangco Inc	38	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	-⅛
Warner El .70	28	10	9⅝	9⅝	-⅜
Warner Natl Cp	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
WashgtnGrp .20r	6	16	14½	14½	-2⅛
WashNatGs 1.08	85	10⅛	10	10⅛	+⅛
Wash Scientif	20	2½	2½	2½	
Water Assoc .05e	204	25	23	25	+2⅝
WausauPapr .60	11	10½	10½	10½	
Waxman Ind .06	125	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	
Weatherford Int	130	5⅛	4⅝	5⅛	+⅛
Webb Co .68	6	14	13½	13⅝	-⅛
Webb Resrcs	56	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	-⅛
Weco Developmt	182	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Weeden Co	273	9⅛	7⅝	9⅛	+1⅛
WeightWatc .20a	1051	10⅛	9⅛	9⅝	-⅛
WeingartenJ .40e		5	5	5	
WellingtMg 1.10a	24	9½	9	9	-⅛
Welltech Inc	58	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	-⅛
Welsbach Corp	102	4½	3½	4⅛	+⅛
WestCo .13	34	8	7⅝	8	
Westcoast Pet Lt	34	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Westn Digital	53	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
eWnstGear .30	96	7⅛	7½	7⅛	+⅛
WstnKyGas 1.32	6	13	13	13	
Wstn MarEl .30e	19	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
WestnMtg Inv	7	2	2	2	
WestnOil Shale	17	1½	1½	1½	
WestmdCoal 1.20	1454	65	55	63⅛	+8
Wetterauinc .60	78	14½	14⅛	14½	
White Shield	210	1½	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
WienAirAlsk .10e	189	6⅛	6¼	6⅛	+⅛
Wiley &Sons .60	205	11	11	11	
Willamette .72b	90	18	17⅛	17⅝	-⅛
WilliamsW .60a	11	14	13⅛	14	+⅛
Wilson HJ	60	12⅛	12½	12⅛	+⅛
Wincorp .30	13	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
Winns Stores .55	114	15	13⅛	15	+1⅝
WinterJack .75	200	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛	+⅛
WinterParkTl .22	205	6½	6⅝	6⅝	-⅛
WisCentrlug .40a	44	12	12	12	
WiscPowLt 1.52	154	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+⅛
WiscRlEst .24e	18	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Wiser Oil 3.10e	8	45	42½	43	-2
Wix Corp .28b	83	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
WolohanLum .10	32	6	6	6	
WolverPent .44a	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Woodhed Dan .24	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
WoodwdLdth 1.25	54	18⅛	18	18⅛	+⅛
Worthng Biochm	52	7½	7	7½	+½
Worthingtn Ind	126	12⅛	12⅛	12⅝	+⅛
Wright WE .18	54	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
WyomingNat .80	16	12	12	12	
Xonox Corp .20	214	21⅛	18½	21⅛	+2⅛
YellowFrtSys .36	1404	31	28⅛	31	+1⅝
Younker Br 1.20e	17	14½	14½	14½	
ZionsUtahBn .80	55	14½	12	14½	+2⅛

FOREIGN

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
AngloAmSA .35e	554	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	-⅛
Anglo AG 3.12e	481	55⅛	51⅛	52⅛	-⅛
Bayer AG 2.30e	61	55⅛	54⅛	54⅛	+⅛
BlyvoorGM 1.29e	790	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛	-⅛
Botswana Rst	105	1	⅞	⅞	-⅛
BrokenHillP .33h	27	8	7⅝	7⅝	-⅛
BufelsftGld 2.24e	261	27⅛	24½	24⅝	-⅛
Burmah Oil .28e	1479	1	⅞	⅞	-⅛
Canon Inc .37e	2	18½	17½	17⅛	+⅛
Dai El Inc	1	8⅛	8	8	-⅛
DeBeersMin .29e	782	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
DresdnrBk 2.4e	25	106½	105	105½	+2½
Fisons Ltd	135	7½	7⅛	7½	+⅛
FreeStaGM 4.54e	625	39	36½	35⅝	-⅛
FujiPhotoF .21e	74	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛
GoldFieldSA .54e	82	47⅛	47½	47½	-1⅛
HitachiLtd 1.46e	39	45⅛	45⅛	46	-⅛
HondaMotor .52r	24	45	43⅛	43⅝	-⅛
IDB Bkhldg .40h	1	6⅛	6	6⅛	+⅛
IEM SA .40e	2	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	-⅛
KansalEPw 1.17r	1	24⅝	24	24⅛	+⅛
Kirin Brew .21e	10	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
Kloof GoldM .92e	619	16⅛	14⅛	14⅛	-1
MineralRes .57e	29	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	+⅛
MitsuiCo .40r	11	31⅛	30⅛	31⅛	+⅛
NipponElec .49e	1	16	15⅝	15⅝	-⅛
PalabaMng 1.47e	14	13⅝	13	13⅛	-⅛
Philips Gloeipn	508	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛	+⅛
PotgietsPlat .76e	21	7⅝	5⅛	7⅛	+⅛
Pres B GM 3.36e	496	33⅛	30	30⅛	-⅛
PresStyn G 1.75a	469	26⅛	23⅛	23⅛	-⅛
RankOrgan .11e	2558	4⅛	3⅛	3⅝	-⅛
StHelena G 2.82e	228	44⅛	42⅛	43	
ShiseidADR .33e	1	37	36⅛	37	-½
TelefDeMex .79e	66	7⅛	7	7	-⅛
TelefonDeMex B	9	7⅛	7	7	-⅛
TokioMarF .82e	71	91	88⅛	90⅛	+⅛
TokyoShibEl .90e	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	-⅛
ToyotaMot .21r	47	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+⅛
UnionCpLtd .51e	150	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
Vaal Reefs 2.74e	819	40⅛	37⅛	37⅛	-⅛
Welkom GM .72e	548	6⅛	5⅛	5⅛	-⅛
WestDriefG 5.87e	563	67⅛	62⅛	64⅛	+1⅛

z—Shares in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras b—Annual rate plus stock dividend c—Liquidating dividend e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up k—Declared or paid this year accumulative issue with dividends in arrears n—New issue p—Paid this year dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distributor date.

cd—Called x—Ex dividend y—Ex dividend and sales in full x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights xw—Without warrants ww—With warrants wd—When distributed wi—When issued nd—Next day delivery.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership of being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies fn—Foreign issue subject to interest equalization tax.

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
(Continued from Page 10.)					
GenFds 7½s84	40	94⅝	94¼	94⅝	—2
GenFds 3⅝s76	2	96½	96⅝	96½	
G Host cv11s88	14	85½	85	85½	— ½
G Host cv5s88	11	47	46	46	— ½
GenInst cv5s92	264	51¾	50	50⅞	—1
GenIns cv4¼s85	1	57½	57½	57½	— ½
GenMill 8⅞s95	12	97⅛	96⅝	97⅛	+ ⅜
GMotAc 8⅞s99	90	98	96	97⅞	+ ⅞
GMotAc 8¾s77	183	103½	102½	103	— ¼
GnMotAcc 8s93	33	91½	90	90⅛	— ½
GMotA 7.85s98	30	88½	87¼	87¼	— ¼
GMotAc 7¾s94	55	88⅝	87	88⅝	+1⅜
GMotAc 7¼s95	11	82	81⅞	81⅞	—1⅜
GMot Ac7¾s90	40	83	80	83	+2
GMotAc 7⅛s92	50	82¼	81¼	81¼	—2¼
GMotAc 6⅝s88	94	79⅝	78	78	—1½
GnMotAcc 5s77	258	95⅝	94½	95	+ ⅜
GnMotAcc 5s80	90	86⅞	83½	83½	—2
GnMotAcc 5s81	17	86	84⅛	86	+4⅛
GMotAc 4⅞s87	23	72⅜	71	71	—1½
GMotAc 4⅝s82	44	79⅝	79¼	79¼	
GMotAc 4⅝s83	14	77½	77½	77½	
GMotAc 4⅝s86	25	72	70⅝	72	+2¼
GMotAc 4½s85	14	72½	70⅞	72½	— ¼
GnMotAcc 4s79	76	87⅛	86¼	86½	— ⅛
GMotAc 3⅝s75	116	98 17-32	98 13-32	98⅛	+3-32
GMotCp 8⅝s05	675	98⅝	97¼	98⅛	
GMotCp 8.05 85	613	99¼	98¼	99¼	
GMotCp 3¼s79	1	87	87	87	
GenPU 10¼s80	124	101½	100¼	101½	
GTCal 9⅜s2000	42	100¾	98⅝	99½	—2½
GTCal 8⅞s96	13	90	88	88	—2
GenT El 9⅝s99	123	98⅛	97	98	
GenT El 8⅝s76	69	101½	101⅜	101⅜	
GenT El 6¼s91	69	85	84	85	+1
GnTIEl cv6¼s96	105	73½	71⅝	73	— ¼
GnTIEl cv5s92	140	60	59	59⅝	— ⅜
GenTel cv4s90	85	56	54¼	55½	
Genesco 9¼s76	61	95	94¼	94¼	— ⅜
GaPac cv5¾s94	176	106	104	105½	— ½
GaPac cv5¼s96	266	88¾	87	87⅜	—1⅛
GaPow 11s79	484	102½	101	101	—1¼
GaPow 8⅞s2000	58	76¼	76	76	
GaPow 8⅛s04	29	74⅞	70	72	+2
GaPow 8½s2001	28	70⅝	69½	70	—1
GaPow 7⅞s2003	10	65⅞	65⅝	65⅝	—4⅛
GaPow 7⅝s2001	16	65	64½	65	
GaPw 7½s02De	40	63⅝	63	63⅝	+ ⅜
GaPw 7⅛s02Jly	10	65	63½	64½	— ¾
GaPow 7⅜s2001	8	63¾	63	63¾	+ ¾
GiddL cv4⅝s87	9	50	49⅛	49⅛	+ ¼
Goodrch 9⅝s82	555	102	101	101	— ⅜
Goodrich 7s97	16	71½	71⅜	71½	— ⅜
Goodyr 7.35s97	10	79	79	79	—6⅝
Grace cv6½s96	232	101	93	101	+6⅝
Grace cv4¼s90	75	65	64	65	+ ½
Granit cv4⅝s94	18	68⅛	68	68	— ½
Grant 4¾s87	55	31½	29	31	—1

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
Grant cv4¾s96	561	24½	22¼	23½	— ⅜
Grant cv4s90	5	35½	35½	35½	—2
GtNoN cv4¼s91	63	79	77¾	78	—1½
Greyh cv6½s90	214	79	76½	76⅝	—3¼
Grolier 9½s91	33	51	50	50	—1
Grolier cv4¼s87	48	27	26	26¼	+1¼
Grumm cv8s99	66	89	87	89	+1⅛
Grum cv4¼s92	102	48⅞	47⅞	47⅞	—1⅛
GulfMO 5s56f	4	41	41	41	—2
GulfMO 4s44B	9	34⅝	34	34	— ⅝
GulfOil 8½s95	25	97	96⅝	97	+ ½
GlfRes cv6½s91	584	120	101	120	+18
GulfWn 7s03A	69	61½	60	61¼	+ ¼
Gulf Wn 7s03 B	274	61⅛	59½	61¼	+1¼
Gulf Wind 6s87	35	69	67⅞	67⅞	—1⅛
GulfWtind 6s88	44	65½	63⅞	65	
GlfWn cv5½s93	1084	70¼	66½	68⅛	+1⅛
GlfWn cv5¼s87	310	84	79¾	84	+5
GlfW cv5¼s87A	60	81¼	81	81¼	+1¼
Hallibr 9¼s2000	151	102	99¾	100	
Hallibrtn 8¼s81	80	100½	99½	99⅞	— ⅛
HamPa cv5s94	58	61⅛	60	60	—1
HartSMx 8⅛s96	7	77½	77½	77½	—1¾
HawnEl 11⅛s04	5	104⅝	104½	104½	+1½
HawEl 8.35s03	7	82¼	82¼	82¼	+3
HawnEl 8.2s01	2	84	84	84	—3
HellerW 9½s89	8	97	95⅛	97	+8
HellerW 9¼s91	10	91	91	91	
HellerW 8½s93	15	82	82	82	
HellerW 7⅝s80	5	94	94	94	— ⅜
HelmrP cv5s87	100	167	167	167	+16
Hercln cv6½s99	752	97¾	90	97⅛	+5⅛
Heublein 8⅜s85	20	99⅝	97¾	97⅜	—1⅜
Heubln cv4½s97	598	69⅛	65¼	69⅛	+ ½
HllmH cv5¼s95	29	62½	61	62½	+1¼
HoernW cv5s94	49	77	75¼	75¼	—1¾
Hollnn 9⅞s95xw	17	93	91	92⅞	+2⅝
Honywl 5.60s92	10	68	68	68	
Honeywell 4s76	3	95	95	95	+ ¼
HonyF 9.65s81	12	102	101	102	+ ½
HonywFin 7s78	27	96½	95½	95½	— ¾
HospAffil 10s99	55	71½	69½	71½	+1½
HostInt cv5¼s94	18	55⅛	55	55	
HousF 10.4s81	30	107	104	104	—3
HouseFin 9s76	109	102¼	101½	102¼	— ¼
HousFin 8¾s75	138	100¼	100	100	— ½
HousFin 8s84	1	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	+1½
HousFin 4½s77	36	95½	95½	95½	
HousFin 4⅝s87	2	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	—1⅝
HouseFin 4s78	4	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	
HousLt cv5¼s85	34	81½	80⅞	80⅞	—1⅛
HouNG 9.75s95	15	101½	101	101	—
HouNG 8.85s75	82	101⅛	101	101⅛	+ ⅛
Human cv6s89	131	60	60	60	—1⅛
IllBellTel 8s04	19	91	89½	89½	—1½
IllBell 7⅝s2006	30	85½	84	84⅛	—1⅜
Ill BelT 2¾s81	22	77½	75¼	75¼	—2¼
IlCenG 11¼s99	17	101½	99	101½	+1½
Ill Cen 3⅜s89H	2	55	55	55	
IndBelIT 10s14	177	106	103	106	+ ½
IndBelIT 8⅛s11	2	89	89	89	— ⅜
IndMich 10¼s82	99	104	102	102	— ½
IndstNtl 8¼s96	15	86	86	86	
IngRd 8.05s04	5	88¾	88¾	88¾	—3⅜
InlandSt 8⅜s95	54	96½	95½	96¼	— ¼
InlandSt 4⅜s89	10	64½	64	64	— ⅛
InlandSt 4⅝s87	10	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	—2⅞
Inslico cv9¾s99	16	90	89⅞	89⅞	+ ⅛
InstlInv 7⅜s80	129	40	37	38⅞	— ½
IntHarv 9s04	87	99	97½	98⅛	+ ⅜
IntHarv 6¼s98	27	70	68½	70	+1⅛
IntHarv 4⅝s88	25	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	
InHarC 9.15s82	435	103½	101	101⅝	+ ⅛
InHarC 8⅝s91	8	91⅞	89⅞	90	—7⅛
InHarCr 7½s94	35	79	78¼	79	
InHarCr 7s77	19	98	98	98	— ⅞
InHarC 6⅝s81	16	78⅞	76½	76½	—3⅛
InHarC 4⅝s79	24	84	84	84	
IntMin cv4s91	392	123	113	123	+8½
IntMultI 9⅞s96	3	95	95	95	+3
Int Pap 8.85s95	187	98⅛	96	96	
IntPap cv4¼s96	32	68½	66⅛	67⅛	+ ⅛
IntTT 11s82	93	109⅝	108	109	+ ½
IntTT 8.90s95	1	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	—2½
IntTT 8.30s75	50	100½	100¼	100¼	— ¼
IntTT 4.90s87	2	67	67	67	+1
JocoH cv5¼s89	1	55	55	55	—2¼
JimW cv5¼s91	224	94½	89½	94½	+3½
JohnsM 7.85s04	1	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞	—2⅛
JoneLau 9⅞s95	10	96½	96⅛	96½	—1½
Jones Lau 8s98	10	79	79	79	
JoneLau 6⅞s94	42	67½	65⅛	67½	+2⅛
KaneMil 9½s90	15	87	85	85	—2⅛
KentPw 7¼s80	12	90½	90	90½	—2½
KimbCl 5⅜s91	6	73¼	73¼	73¼	—6¾
KngsCl 6s97	1	60	60	60	—4
KingsDSt 10s90	20	84½	83⅛	84¼	+ ¼
Kirsch cv6s95	3	75¼	75¼	75¼	+1¼
Kraftco 8⅜s04	68	97	94⅝	96⅛	—2⅛
Kraftco 6⅞s96	25	85¼	85⅛	85⅛	—1⅞
Kresge cv6s99	380	98	96	98	+1⅛
Kroger 8⅞s75	20	100¼	99 25-32	100¼	+ ¼
Kroger 8.7s98	12	91⅛	91	91	
vjLSM 3½s77r	10	17	17	17	
LearSieg 10s04	41	79	78½	79	+ ½
vjLehVa 4¼s74f	6	15	15	15	
vjLhV 4½sB03f	11	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—4⅛
LibMcN cv5s89	16	59½	58	58	—2
Litton 8⅝s76	127	98	97¼	98	+ ⅛
Litton cv3½s87	22	39½	39¼	39½	+ ¼
LMI Inv 6⅝s82	138	31	29½	30¼	+ ¾
Lockh cv4½s92	338	34	32	33½	— ¼
Loews 6⅞s93	296	59⅝	58	59⅛	+1⅜
LomN cv5¼s91	98	54	52	53	
Lone SG 9⅜s95	72	103	102¼	102¼	+1⅛
LonSIn cv5¼s93	60	68½	63⅛	68⅛	+5½
LongIsLt 9⅛s82	5	102¼	102¼	102¼	— ⅜
LongILt 8¼s75	18	100⅝	100⅜	100⅞	+ ⅛
LouGE 4⅞s90	1	62¼	62¼	62¼	+ ¼
LouGE 2⅞s79	5	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	+2½
LouNsh 7⅞s93	1	78½	78½	78½	
LouN 3⅞s2003	1	50	50	50	+ ¼
LTV Cp 7½s77	741	153½	134¼	152¼	+12¼
LTV Cp 5s88	714	47½	44¼	47½	+1½
LuckySt cv5s93	2	147½	147½	147½	+22½
LykY 11s2000	91	91½	89	91	— ½
LykY 7½s94old	213	65⅝	64⅝	65¼	+ ¼
Lyk 7½s94new	185	65⅛	63½	65⅛	+ ¼
MacDon cv6s87	7	52	51	52	
MackF 9⅜s90	15	94	90	90	—2
MackF 8½s77	23	99¾	99½	99½	— ¼
MackT 7⅞s97	15	77	77	77	—1
MackT 5⅛s81	4	78⅝	78¼	78¼	
Macke cv4⅞s92	3	43¼	43	43	—1¼
Macmill cv4s92	15	50	49	49	—1
MacyCr 8s82	2	91½	91½	91½	+ ½
MacyCr 7⅞s77	45	99	98	99	+ ¼
MacyCr 4⅞s81	2	74	74	74	
Macy cv5s92	11	72	70¼	70¼	—3¼
Macy cv4¼s90	48	71	70	71	—2¼
MadSq cv6¼s87	32	53	52	53	+ ½
MaineC 5⅜s78	14	81½	81¼	81⅛	+ ⅛
MeYnkP 9.1s02	55	92	86⅛	90	+2⅜
MfrsHan 8⅛s04	14	91	89¼	89¼	—5¼
MfrsHan 7.6s81	25	96⅛	96	96	+1
MAPCO 11s75	30	102	100	100	—1
MarO 8⅛s2000	15	90¼	90	90¼	
Marcor 6⅛s88	294	73	72	72¼	— ⅜
Marcor cv5s96	220	71¾	66½	69⅛	+1⅜
MartM cv6s94	81	72½	71½	72	
MdCup cv5⅞s84	41	69⅞	68⅞	69¼	+1¼
MassEl 8¼s75	17	100⅛	100 5-32	100 5-32	—11-32
MassM cv6¼s90	1	70¼	70¼	70¼	— ¼
MassM cv6¼s91	47	59	56⅞	56⅞	—3⅛
MayDStCr 9s89	3	93½	93½	93½	— ⅛
MayDCr 8⅞s76	53	101¼	101	101¼	+ ¼
McCror 7¼s95	303	38⅝	36½	38	+ ⅜
McCror 7¼s97	53	37¼	35½	35¼	
McCror 7½s94	105	36½	35½	36	— ½
McCro 7⅛s94n	34	37⅛	35½	37	
McCro cv6½s92	7	40½	39	39	—1
McCror 5⅛s76	19	87	85	86⅛	— ¼
McDD cv4⅞s91	44	59	56	56	—3
McGrEd 7⅛s96	5	82	82	82	—4
McGHl cv3⅞s92	6	51	51	51	+1
Medus cv5¾s88	25	73¼	73½	73½	— ⅜
Mellon 10s89	467	102⅛	101½	102	— ¼
Mellon 7.8s82	27	97½	95½	97⅛	+1⅜
MelvS cv4⅞s96	55	62	60⅛	62	
MGM 9s92	26	84½	84	84½	+1½
MGM cv5s93	[illegible]	82	79½	80½	— ⅜
MGIC 8⅞s85	[illegible]	75½	75	75	— ½
MGIC cv5s9[illegible]	[illegible]	53½	51	53	— ½
MichBT 7⅛s11	2	85¾	85¾	85¾	
MichBT 7s2012	14	78⅝	78⅛	78⅝	+ ⅞
MichBT 6⅛s78	20	96¼	96¼	96¼	
MichCG 10⅛s82	25	104⅝	101½	101½	—3
MichCGs 8⅛s98	5	81¼	81¼	81¼	— ⅝
Micrdt 10s2000	1	76	76	76	
MilesLab 6⅛s92	25	71	71	71	—2
MilLab cv5⅛s94	47	66	65⅛	65⅛	+ ⅛
MSPSSM 4s91f	10	48	48	48	+1
MissRvCp 8s94	36	92	91	91½	
MisRivTr 9⅜s90	15	100	100	100	+2
MKT inc5⅛s33f	14	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜
MKanT 4⅛s78	10	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	—1½
MoKanT 4s90	24	33	31½	31½	+ ⅛
MoPac 5s2045f	184	41	40½	40½	+ ⅛
MoP 4¾s2020f	134	40	38⅛	40	— ⅞
MoP 4¾s2030f	7	41	39½	39½	— ½
MoPac 4¼s90	25	52¾	52	52	— ½
MoPa 4¼s2005	43	43½	41¼	42½	—1¼
MobilAl 8.45s05	126	94¾	93¾	94¼	+1¼
MobilOil 7⅜s01	8	88	88	88	+1½
MohkD cv5½s94	233	22	20	22	+1
vjMohkM 4s91f	8	52	51⅜	51⅜	— ⅛
Mongrm 10⅝s75	145	101½	100⅝	101	
Monsa 9¼s2000	28	100	98	100	+1
MtWdCr 9.6s95	5	100	100	100	— ½
MtWdCr 9⅛s83	38	102	101⅞	102	
MtWdCr 9⅛s90	5	98	98	98	+1½
MtWdCr 9s89	10	95	95	95	
MtWdCr 7⅜s88	35	80	78	78¼	—4½
MtWdCr 4⅞s80	3	80½	80½	80½	—1½
MtWdCr 4⅝s81	10	77	77	77	
MonyM cv7s90	4	73	73	73	
Morgn cv4⅛s98	421	90½	86	90½	+5
vjMoE 3½s2000f	31	15¼	14	14	—1
MtStTT 9⅛s12	115	104¼	103	104¼	+1½
MtStTT 9s2010	188	99⅝	98⅛	98½	— ¾
MtSt TT 7¾s13	45	86⅛	85	86⅛	+2½
MtStTT 7⅝s11	75	81	79	80¼	—2¼
MtStTT 6⅛s77	22	97½	96⅛	97⅛	+ ⅜
Nabisco 7⅝s01	5	88	88	88	—2
Natalsc 4⅝s87	37	69⅞	67½	69⅞	+1⅞
NatCash 7.7s94	36	78	75⅛	75⅛	—2⅛
NCashR cv6s95	140	74⅞	73	74	—1
NatCash 4⅝s85	18	67	67	67	+ ½
NatDairy 3⅛s76	5	96⅛	95⅛	95⅛	+1⅛
Nat Dist 5s83	1	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	+2
NDist cv4½s92	28	69	68⅛	69	+ ⅞
NFuelG 12½s83	54	108¼	107	108	— ½
NFuelG 8⅝s75	10	100	100	100	— ½
NHorn cv4⅞s96	96	28	27	27½	+ ½
NatInd 10s99	6	74⅞	74½	74½	— ½
NatInd cv5⅛s88	16	55	54	55	+1
Nat Lead 4⅝s88	5	62	62	62	+1
NRurUt 10⅛s81	10	107	107	107	
N RuUt 8.95s85	18	100¼	100¼	100¼	+ ¼
Nat Steel 8s95	25	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	—4⅛
Nat Tea 3½s80	30	63	60	63	+3
NatrlGas 9⅛s95	15	92¼	92⅛	92¼	—5½
NatrlGas 6⅞s80	5	81⅜	81⅞	81⅞	—4⅛
NatrlGas 6⅝s77	10	93	93	93	+1⅜
NCNB 8.40s95	22	84	83½	84	+2½
NEngPw 7s76	10	98	97⅜	97⅜	— ⅛
NEngTT 8⅜s09	120	93½	91¾	91¾	—1¼
NEngTT 8.2s04	25	89⅝	87¼	87¼	—2⅜
NEngTT 7⅜s87	31	82	80⅛	82	+1⅞
NEngTT 6⅛s79	13	95⅛	94⅞	95¼	+ ⅜
Newhall cv6s95	4	72	71¼	71¼	— ¼
NJ BelIT 9.35s	178	103	101¼	101¼	— ¾
NJ Bell 7⅜s13	76	86⅞	86⅛	86⅞	+4⅞
NJ Bell 7⅛s11	62	81⅛	80⅛	81⅛	+ ⅝
NJ Bell 6⅛s78	17	96⅝	96	96⅝	+ ½
NJ Bell 3⅛s88	5	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	
NYBkSv 10s81	143	104½	103⅝	103⅞	+ ½
vjNYCen 6s80f	14	10⅛	9¼	9⅛	— ⅞
vjNYCen 6s90f	15	52	52	52	
vjNYC 5s2013f	23	8⅝	6⅞	8⅝	+1¼
vjNYC 4½s2013f	64	6⅝	6	6⅝	
vjNYCen 4s98f	106	9½	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
vjNYCH 3½s97r	16	19½	18	18	
vjNYM 3½s98r	4	21	18½	18½	
vjNYLW 4½s73f	2	9½	9½	9½	— ⅞
vjNYLW 4s73f	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
vjNYNH 4⅛s22f	93	2⅝	2	2⅝	+ ⅝
vjNYNH 4s07f	57	7½	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
vjNYPut 4s93f	2	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	—4½
NYSEG 10.6s82	68	108	107½	107⅞	+ ¼
NYSEG 9⅝s05	101	94½	93½	94½	+ ½
NYSEG 8½s75	12	99 25-32	99⅝	99⅝	— ⅜
NYSEG 2⅝s77	15	91½	91½	91½	—1½
NYTel 9⅛s2010	289	101½	100	101	+ ¾
NY Tel 9s14	215	100	97½	99⅛	+1⅛
NYTel 8⅞s2015	356	97⅝	97	97¼	
NYTel 8.30s12	42	92⅞	90	92⅞	+1⅜
NYTel 8s2008	183	90	88½	90	+ ¾
NYTel 8s83	275	99⅛	98⅝	98⅞	
NYTel 7⅜s2006	16	84½	83⅞	84½	—1
NYTel 7⅜s2011	16	84½	83	84⅛	+1⅜
NYTel 4⅞s93	19	59⅝	56	59⅞	— ⅛
NYTel 3⅛s78	19	89	89	89	
NYTel 3s89	14	58½	58½	58½	+2½
NYTel 2⅞s82	5	73	73	73	+ ½
NiagM 12.6s81	249	108¼	105	107⅜	—1⅛
NiagM 10.2s05	865	92½	90¼	91⅞	
NiagMP 4⅞s87	10	61⅛	57	61⅛	+2⅛
NiagMP 2⅞s80	5	67¼	67¼	67⅛	+2½
NiagMP 2⅞s80	5	71	71	71	+ ½
NL Ind 7½s95	20	83⅝	83⅝	83¾	+3¾
NorW 4.85s2015	30	50	50	50	
NorlinMus 9s88	56	80	80	80	
NoAMtg 5½s77	62	61⅞	60½	60½	+ ½
NorAPh cv4⅞s92	23	55	53	53	—1½
NorHlG 8½s76	47	102½	101½	102½	+1
NorInPS 8⅛s75	24	100½	100½	100½	
NorNG 9⅛s90	108	100¼	98⅞	98⅞	— ⅜
Nor N G 7⅞s92	6	85¼	85¼	85¼	— ¼
NorNG 5⅜s79	10	90	89½	89½	+ ½
NorNG 4⅞s80	13	87⅛	87½	87½	+ ¾
NorNG 4⅞s81	9	82½	82½	82½	— ¾
NorNG 4⅝s81	31	83⅛	83	83⅛	+ ⅛
NorPac 4s84	2	75	75	75	
NorPac 4s97	8	53	53	53	—2
NorPac 4s97r	15	49⅛	49¼	49⅛	
NorPac 3s2047	5	33½	33	33	— ½
NorStaP 3⅛s82	5	70	70	70	
NorStaP 3s78	3	86	86	86	
NorStaP 2⅞s75	1	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	— ⅛
NSPWis 4⅝s87	3	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	+1½
Northp cv4⅞s87	3	68	64½	68	+2
Nrwst Bn 6⅞s	20	91⅛	90⅛	91⅛	+ ⅜
Nwstind 7½s94	40	76	75	75	
NwnBell 10s14	139	106	105	106	+1
NwnBell 7⅝s11	68	87½	86	87¼	— ¼
NwnBell 6⅛s79	15	96½	95½	96½	— ¾
Norton Co 9s95	6	97	96	96	—1
NortSim 6s98	38	65⅛	64	64	—1⅜
OakInd cv4⅞s87	14	51½	51⅛	51⅛	—1⅛
OccidP cv7½s96	362	88	82½	87⅜	+4
Ogden cv5s93	33	59	57	58½	—1⅛
OhBelIT 7⅞s13	97	86	84	84	—2
hBelIT 7⅛s11	40	82	81	81¼	+ ¼
OhBelIT 6⅛s78	31	96½	94	96½	+1
OhioEd 10s81	322	106½	104½	105	—1
OhioPw 12⅛s81	38	107⅜	106½	107⅛	+
OhioPw 10⅛s82	192	101½	100¼	101¼	+ ⅞
Ohio Pw 7⅛s76	5	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	— ¼
Ohio Pw 6⅝s79	12	89	88	88	
Ohio Pw 6⅛s77	23	98	97½	98	+2½
OtisEl cv6⅛s95	93	83⅝	82½	83½	— ½
Outb M 7⅞s96	5	74	74	74	+3
Outlet cv5½s86	10	68	68	68	+5
OwenIll 9.35s99	5	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	—3⅛
OwenIll cv4½s92	57	78	76¼	76¼	—1¾
PacGE 9.85s82	80	106⅛	106	106	— ⅞
PacGE 9⅝s06	352	108⅛	98½	100¼	+1½
PacGE 9⅛s06	63	99¾	97¼	99¼	+1⅜
PacGE 8⅞s02	26	95	94⅛	94½	
PacGE 8s03	3	85⅝	85½	85⅛	+ ⅛
PacGE 7⅜s05A	8	86½	81½	81½	—5
PGE 7⅛s05ZZ	38	84⅜	80	84⅛	+4⅛
PacGE 7⅛s04	15	88	81¾	83	+2¼
PcaGE 7⅛s03	28	82⅛	81¾	81¾	—2⅛
Pac G&E 5s89	5	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞	— ⅛
Pac G&E 5s91	69	71	63⅝	68	+4⅞
Pac GE 4½s93	6	59	59	59	
PGE 4½s96 JJ	6	60	60	60	+1½
Pac GE 4⅛s95	1	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	+ ¼
Pac GE 3⅝s85	9	64⅛	64	64	+1⅜
Pac GE 3⅛s87	5	59⅝	58⅝	59⅝	+ ⅛
Pac G&E 3s77	10	91	90½	90⅞	—4
Pac G&E 3s79	49	81½	81½	81½	
Pac GE 2⅞s81	5	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	+ ⅛
PacGTran 8s90	6	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	
PacLtSv 9s85	10	100½	100½	100½	+1
PacNwTl 8⅝s08	81	96⅛	92½	94¼	— ¾
PacNwTl 8⅝s10	42	94⅞	93⅛	93⅛	+ ¾
Pac SwA 6s87	16	63½	60½	60½	—4
PacT&T 9⅛s11	192	103	100½	102	+ ¾
VacT&T 9⅛s04	196	100⅝	98⅝	100	+1
PacT&T 9.1s84	99	104	103¼	103¼	— ½
PacT&T 9s81	43	104	103⅛	103⅛	+ ¼
PacT&T 8⅞s06	108	95⅝	93⅛	95½	— ¼
PacTT 8.65s05	145	95	91	95	+2
PacT&T 7.8s07	20	84½	84½	84½	+1½
PacT&T 7⅛s80	100	98	95⅜	96⅛	—1⅛
PacT&T 7⅛s08	68	79½	78	79	—3
PacT&T 6⅞s79	51	96⅛	94⅝	95⅛	—1
PacT&T 4⅝s88	2	64	64	64	—3
PacT&T 3⅛s91	2	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	—1¼
PacT&T 3⅛s81	5	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	+5⅛
PacT&T 3⅛s83	1	71	71	71	+1
PacT&T 3⅛s87	6	61	59	59	—3
PacT&T 2⅞s86	34	57⅝	56½	57⅝	—3⅛
PacT&T 2⅞s85	11	65	64⅞	65	+ ⅛
PAA 11⅝s86	166	78½	75¼	78⅛	—3⅛
PAA 11⅛s86	314	76	73½	74⅝	—2⅛
PAA cv7½s98	400	60½	58	59½	— ¼
PAA cv 5⅛s89	853	30½	27	29⅝	—1⅛
PAA cv 4⅞s79	8	72	70	70	—2¼
PAA cv 4½s84	21	42⅝	42⅛	42⅛	+ ½
PAA cv 4½s86	672	29	26	28⅝	— ⅛
Paprct cv5⅛s94	71	57½	57	57	
Park H cv4s92	2	53	53	53	+1
vjPennC 6½s93f	27	54⅝	54¼	54⅝	+1⅛
Penney 9s99	30	100¼	99	99	—1
Penney 8⅞s95	40	95⅛	95	95¼	+ ⅛
PennyF 9.45s81	44	104	102½	102½	
PennyF 4½s84	5	68¼	68	68	
PennCo cv9s94	66	92¾	91	92½	+2¼
PennPL 10⅛s82	87	106	104⅝	104⅝	— ⅞
PennPwLt 3s75	5	97⅝	97½	97½	—17-32
vjPa RR 4⅛s81f	11	18	18	18	+ ½
vjPa RR 4⅛s84f	130	13	12	12⅛	— ⅛
vjPaRR 3⅝s85f	20	11	11	11	+ ⅛
Pennzoil 8⅝s76	206	100⅛	100½	100½	
Pennzoil 8⅝s96	4	85	85	85	—1⅛
Pennzoil 7⅛s88	21	81⅛	80½	81⅛	— ⅞
Pennzoil 7⅛s88	10	81⅞	81⅛	81⅛	— ⅞
Pennzl cv5⅛s96	144	65½	63¼	65½	
Peoria E 4s90f	5	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	—1⅛
Pepsico 8⅛s85	109	100	98	98⅛	— ½
Pepsi cv4⅞s96	148	105	100¾	105	+2
Per Mar 3⅝s80	1	78	78	78	
Pfizer cv4s97	331	89½	87½	88⅛	—1¾
PhelpsD 7⅝s78	49	100	99½	100	— ¾
Phila El 10⅜s80	491	107	105⅛	106	— ⅛
Phila El 14s80	288	106	103⅝	104	— ½
Phila El 9s95	27	88½	85¾	86⅞	—2⅝
Phila El 8⅛s76	32	102	101	102	+ ½
Phila El 8⅛s96	22	80	79⅞	80	

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low
Phila El 8s75	116	100 9-32	100
PhilaEl 7½s99	5	75	75
Phila El 6⅞s93	34	67½	67
Phila El 6⅝s97	47	59½	55
Phila El 5s89	7	54	54
Phila El 4⅝s87	11	59	59
Phila El 4½s94	8	50	50
Phila El 4⅝s86	7	56⅛	56
Phila El 3⅛s83	10	67⅛	64
Phila El 2⅞s78	20	86⅛	86
Phila El 2⅞s81	9	69⅛	68
PhilMo 8.85s82	20	101½	99
PhilMor 8⅛s85	359	100¼	99
PhilMor 6⅛s83	16	73⅝	73
Philip In 10s77	15	85	84
PhilVH cv5⅛s94	8	54½	54
Pillsby cv4⅛s89	92	95	90
PionNG 9⅛s75	5	100½	100
PionNG 9⅛s82	60	104	103
VJPCOSL 3⅛s75	3	20½	20
Pittston cv4s97	128	54⅛	51
PortGE 10⅛s80	23	106	101
PotElP 10⅛s04	7	98⅝	98
PotElP 10⅛s81	9	105⅛	105
PotElP 9⅛s05	7 8	95⅛	94
PotElP 7⅞s07	5	79⅝	77
PPG Ind 8s85	60	99	98
ProctG 8⅛s05	106	96½	95
ProctG 3⅞s81	4	83½	83
PuSCol 8⅛s2000	14	97	91
PubSvCol 7⅛s02	4	80	80
PubSvCol 7⅛s01	10	80	75
PubSEG 10s04	167	109⅛	107
PubSEG 9s95	113	94¼	93
PubSEG 8⅛s04	35	88⅝	82
PubSEG 4⅛s77	85	95⅛	93
PubSEG 3⅛s75	50	98	97
PubSvTn 9⅝s81	30	104¼	104
PugetSd 10⅜s83	14	103⅝	102
PullmTr 8⅝s85	10	98	97
Purex cv5⅛s94	88	62½	62
QuakOat 7.7s01	5	88	88
QuakStOil 9s95	3	98	97
RCA 10.20s92	30	105½	105
RCA 9⅛s90	82	100½	99
RCA 9s75	43	100¼	100
RCA cv 4⅛s92	138	58	56
RalsP 7.70s96	20	84	84
Ramad cv8s95	40	88	84
Ramad cv5s96	200	47½	46
RapAm 7⅛s85	82	45	44
RapAm69 7s94	167	38	36
RapAm72 7s94	208	37½	35
RapidAm 6s88	335	35	33
RdsBa cv5⅛s88	38	84	82
Reeves cv4s91	10	57	57
RelianEl 9⅛s94	10	102	100
RelianGp 9⅞s98	307	62	59
RelianGp 9⅞s99	310	58⅞	55
RepMt cv7⅛s90	61	59	51
Rep Stl 8.90s95	5	93½	93
Rever cv5½s92	59	56	55
Reylnd 7⅝s2001	30	84	80
ReyM cv4½s91	94	58	56
Rey Tob 7⅞s74	16	88⅞	87
Reyn Tob 7s89	1	80	80
RiegelT cv5s93	13	53½	53
RochT cv4⅛s94	15	68	67
RockInt 7.3s77	45	98 9	[illegible]
Rockln cv4⅞s87	66	60	59
Rockln cv4⅞s91	39	57¼	56
Rohr cv 5¼s86	16	54¼	53
RyderS 11⅛s90	108	86½	84
RyderS 9⅜s82	45	84⅛	83
SLSF 5s2006f	9	47	46
StLouSF 4s97	3	45¼	45
StReg cv4⅞s97	26	83	82
SanDGE 9.3s79	62	102½	101
Sander cv12s92	176	92¼	87
Sanders cv5s92	64	46⅞	44
SaFeln cv6¼s98	159	88½	85
SaulRIEs 8½s80	113	61	60
SavnhEl 8½s75	3	100	100
Schlitz 9⅛s99	40	100½	100
SCM Cp 5⅛s87	4	69	69

(Continued on Page 13.)

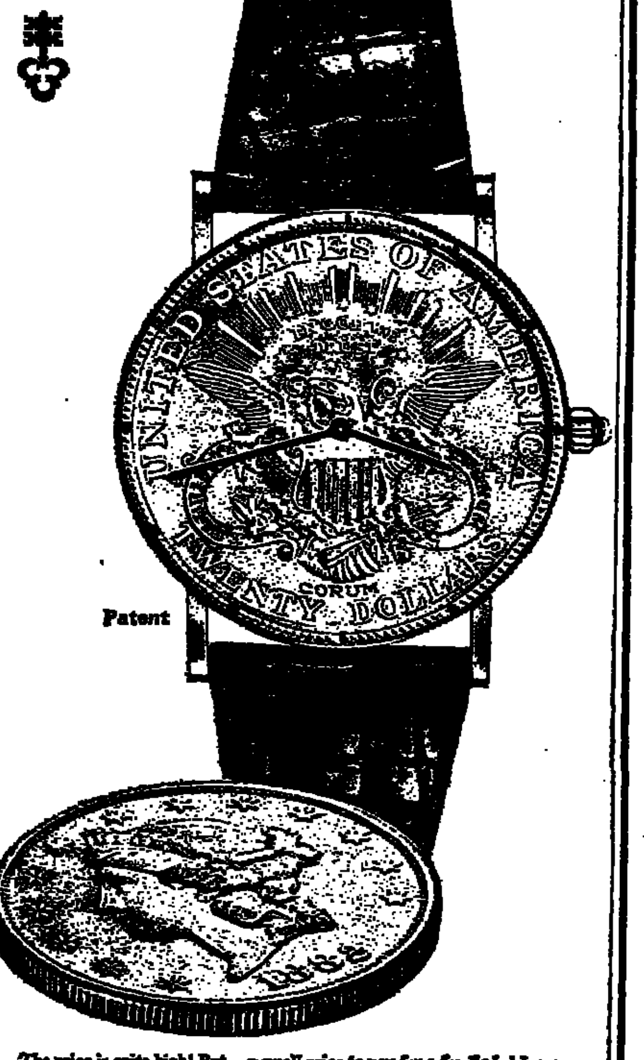
Insurance Stocks

Academylns Grp	10	1⅛	1⅜	
Allcity Ins .15	2	4⅝	5⅛	
AmBkrInsFla .20	11	4⅝	4⅞	
ABkrLfFla .20b	1	9½	10¼	
Am Capitol .10e		1⅞	2⅜	
AmComwlth Fin	30	3⅜	4¼	
AmFidelLfe .08	9	4⅞	5⅜	— ⅛
AmFndrsLfe .16	7	6	7	— ½
AmGuarntyFnl s	z10	2⅝	3⅛	
AmHeritgeLf .32	2	10⅛	10⅝	
AmIncomLif .20e	3	7¾	8½	+ ¼
AmIntlGrp .24	32	48¼	49⅝	+ ½
AmIntlRein .14	18	33¾	35¼	+ ¼
AmInvstLfe .10e	4	3¼	3⅞	+ ⅛
AmNatlFinl .42	10	7	7⅝	
Am Pioneer Cp s	11	2	2⅝	
AmReinsur .60	152	14	14½	+ ½
AmReserve Cp	505	1⅝	2	— ½
AmStatesLf .10e		11⅞	12⅞	
AmUndrwritr .30		8¼	9	
Assoc Madis .05e		2⅝	2⅞	
BMA Corp .58	46	10⅝	11⅛	+ ⅛
Bnkrs SecLf .25	7	4½	5	— ¼
Benef NatCp s		2⅝	3⅛	
BenefStdA .40	13	3¾	4¼	
BenefStdB .40		3¾	4¼	
CalWstnState .60	4	9¼	10⅛	
CarolCasity .20a	6	2⅝	2⅞	
CentennatCp .40e	32	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
ChaseNatLf .90e	1	10½	11½	
Chespk Lf A .24		4¼	4⅝	
Chespk Lf B .24		4	4½	
Chubb Corp 1.40	73	33⅝	34⅛	+ ¼
CoastStaCp .27	11	4¼	4⅝	— ⅛
College Univ	65	5½	6	— ½
Colon Lf&Ac .24	13	8⅛	8½	
Columbia Natl	244	3	3½	
CombInsAm .60	328	10	10¼	
Comm Gen Ins .88	103	38	38⅛	— ⅛
ContAmLife .92		13	13⅝	
Cotton StaLf .10e		3⅝	4⅛	
Criterion Ins .60	3	31½	33½	—1
Crum&Frst 1.40a	68	20⅝	28	
CrumFor pf2.40		64	68	
Durham Life .80	9	20⅝	22	+ ¼
ERC Corp .56	47	15	16	+ ½
EldoradoGen s		1	1½	
EmpFirMar .20e	5	3	3⅝	
Empire Gen	3	2	2⅝	
EmployrCas .80a		16	16½	
Equit Gen Cp .40		10¼	11¼	
EquitLfelowa .50	12	11	11½	
Excelsior NY .60		7⅝	9½	
Farm Home Life		4	5	
FarmNewWL .16	91	36½	38⅛	+1
FarmersGrp 1	62	47	48	
FidelCp Va	10	1⅞	2⅛	+ ⅛
FidelUnLife .85e	51	20½	21	+1
FinlSecGrp .32		3⅝	4⅛	— ⅛
FstAmFin .28		7	8	
FstColonyLfe .32	10	6½	6⅞	— ⅛
FstExecutive Cp	250	3⅝	4¼	
FstFederLf .32a		6¾	7¾	— ¼
First United Inc		¾	1	
Fortune Nat s		4	5	
FoundationFinl s	1	⅞	1⅛	
FounderFinl .05e	1	1⅜	2	
Franklin Life .76	87	18⅛	18½	+ ¼
Gen Reinsur .40	24	133	137	
GeoWashgtn Co	25	2⅝	2¾	— ⅛
Germanlnins .34		6	8	
GlobeLfeAcc .20	25	9⅞	10⅜	
GovtEmpins .80	572	21¼	21¾	— ½
GovtEmplyin wt	8	7¼	7¾	— ⅛
Gov Emp Lfe .20	101	22¾	23⅝	
Gt Equity Finl		4½	6	
GtSouthnCp .52	11	10½	13	
Guaranty Nat		3¼	3¾	
Hamilton Intl	19	1½	1¾	
HanoverIns .50	1	7⅝	8	
HartfStmBlr 1.68		31	32	
Home Benef 1		18	19	
IndepLibty Lfe		1	1⅜	

IndepLfeAcc .48	37	7½
IndianaGrp .50		8⅝
Intercnl Finl	5	1⅛
Interfincl .28	z63	3⅛
IntlLifeHolding s	10	3¼
InterstateCp .20	4	3⅛
InvestGrnty Lfe	3	14
InvHerifKy .12e		8
InvinsAm .10e		1½
JeffrsnNatLf .28	6	9
KansCityLfe 1.20	14	2½
KemperCorp .80	114	17
KyCentLfe .20	36	6
Lamar Life .40b		13¼
LibrtyNatLfe .60	48	24½
Life Am Bost		1⅞
Life Ins Ga .68	33	17⅝
Life Invinc .08	168	4¼
Lifesurance Cp	z81	3
LincIncLf .40a		7
La Sou Life		1⅞
LoyalAm Lfeins		6⅝
Manchr Lfe Cas s	z1	1
ManhatLf In .36e		3¼
MassGen Lfe		4¼
McMillen Cp .32	3	6
MercuryGen .40		9
Midw NatOh .01e		6½
MidwstUnLf .40r		8⅛
MinnTitleFinl .42	1	7
ModrnAmLfe .14		3
ModrnSecL .10e		1¼
MonarchCap .72e	36	10⅛
MonumentCp .48	62	11
MotClAmIns .14	1	2¼
Mut Sav Lfe .40a	12	8⅛
NN Corp 1.20	30	10⅝
NatLifeFla .05e	18	2⅝
NatOldLine .25	38	3¼
NatResrveLf .50	1	10½
NatSecurins s		3⅛
NatWestn Lf	7	3⅛
Nationwide A .25	115	7⅛
NationwideLf .55	z10	26
North Cent		4⅝
Noreast Hart .88		10½
NorNatLfe .05e	10	2⅞
NowstNatLfe .55	27	16⅛
Occident Lf .02e		2¼
Oh Casualty 1.32	5	30¾
OldRepInt .70a	10	25½
PacStd Life		1⅛
PeerlessIns .50	z81	8
Penn Life	280	1⅝
Phila Life .69r	297	13⅝
PiedmtMan .14	26	4¼
PreferdRisk .20e	2	7
Pres Life		1⅝
ProtectiveLfe .40		11¼
ProvLfeND .25a		12½
Prov Lfe Acc .68	6	31
Reliable Life .80		12½
Repub Nat Life	52	3⅛
Safeco Cp 1	34	22⅝
StPaulCos .72	82	26
SecurAmLfe .20r	6	6¼
SecurConn Lfe	5	4½
SecLfe&Acc .36	3	6¼
SecurLfeGa s	z10	7½
So Caro Ins .40	3	8½
SoutlnAla .10e		3⅛
SouthlandFin .30	82	10⅛
Sowstrn Lfe .92	93	26¾
SovereignCp .05e	2	4
StdLifeIndna .25	z60	8⅞
StdSec Life	33	5⅞
Statesm Grp .19r	11	3⅞
Surety Finl .07	1	2
ThomJeffLf .10e		3¼
TimeHolding .50	3	9
TransprtLfe .08e		3½
Unicoa	4	18½
UnitAmer Life		3⅛
UnitFireCas .85e		17½
UnitFireins .50		6½
Unit Guaranty	85	5⅛
UnitLibrtyLfe 1e	35	7½
UnitSav Life		2
UnitSvcLife .40	1	7
Variable Annut		6⅞
Vico Corp	51	21⅛
WestnCasSur .88	2	16¾
WestnStaLfe .25a		8⅛
Windsor Lfe	7	2
Wld Svc Lfe .10e	8	4⅛
Zenith Nat Ins		1⅜
Zenith United		1⅜

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Société Anonyme.
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R.C. Luxembourg B 8735.

AVIS DE CONVOCATION

Messieurs les Actionnaires sont priés par la présente d'assister à l'Assemblée générale ordinaire des actionnaires qui se tiendra au siège social le 22 avril 1975, à 15 h. 30.

ORDRE DU JOUR:

1) Rapports du Conseil d'administration et du commissaire;
2) Approbation du bilan et du compte de profits et pertes au 31 décembre 1974, affectation des résultats;
3) Décharge aux administrateurs et au commissaire;
4) Nominations statutaires.

Tout actionnaire désirant être présent ou représenté à l'Assemblée générale devra en aviser la société et déposer les actions au moins cinq jours francs avant l'assemblée aux guichets des banques suivantes:

— Banque Lambert-Luxembourg S.A.;
— Banca Toscana, Florence;
— Credito Varesino, Varèse;
— Credito Artigiano, Milan;
— Banca C. Steinhauslin S.p.a., Florence;
— Banca San Paolo, Brescia;
— Banco Lariano, Come;
— Banca di Valle Camonica, Breno (Brescia);
— Banco di Santo Spirito, Rome;
— Banca Prealpina, Lugano.

Les conditions de vote seront celles définies dans les articles 67 à 71 de la loi du 10 août 1975.

LE CONSEIL D'ADMINISTRATION.

USIF, REAL ESTATE
Listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange
Quote April 11, 1975
Luxembourg Francs 28 (U.S. $0.77)
Information:
Trust Corporation of Bahamas Limited, P.O. Box N-7,788, Nassau, Bahamas.

All of these bonds having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

SOCIÉTÉ CONCESSIONNAIRE DES AUTOROUTES PARIS-EST-LORRAINE
A. P. E. L.

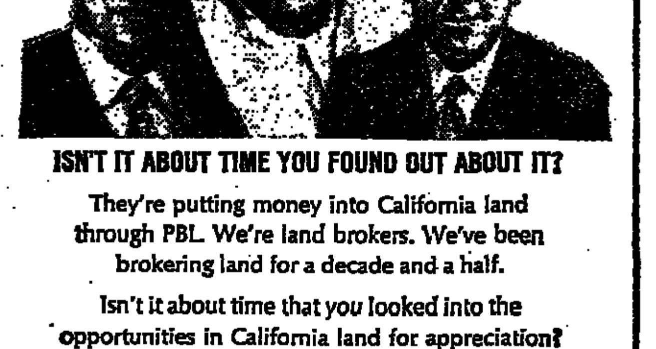
12,000,000 EUROPEAN UNITS OF ACCOUNT
9 1/2 % 1975-1985 Bonds
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THE FRENCH REPUBLIC

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CRÉDIT INDUSTRIEL ET COMMERCIAL
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GIROZENTRALE UND BANK DER ÖSTERREICHISCHEN SPARKASSEN AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
KUWAIT INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT CO. s.a.k.
SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE DE BANQUE S.A.

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BANQUE GENERALE DU LUXEMBOURG S.A. — BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE — BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG S.A.
BANQUE LAMBERT S.C.S. — BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS — BANQUE DE NEUFLIZE, SCHLUMBERGER, MALLET
BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS — BANQUE DE SUEZ ET DE L'UNION DES MINES — BANQUE DE L'UNION EUROPEENNE
BANQUE WORMS — BERLINER HANDELS-GESELLSCHAFT - FRANKFURTER BANK — CAISSE DES DEPOTS ET CONSIGNATIONS
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CREDIT GENERAL SOCIETE ANONYME DE BANQUE — CREDIT INDUSTRIEL D'ALSACE ET DE LORRAINE
CREDIT DU NORD ET UNION PARISIENNE - UNION BANCAIRE — CREDIT SUISSE WHITE WELD Limited — CREDITO ITALIANO
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DEUTSCHE GIROZENTRALE - DEUTSCHE KOMMUNALBANK - — DEWAAY & ASSOCIES INTERNATIONAL S.C.S.
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(Continued from Page 12.)

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
5½s88	40	63½	62	63½	
8½s2000	10	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	— ⅜
8.35s96	1	85	86	86	+3½
7½s78	5	99	99	99	+ ¾
1.75s95	9	95	93	95	—3¼
7½s80	21	98⅞	98	98	— ½
8¼s95	128	98⅞	95⅞	98⅛	—1½
8¼s76	228	101⅞	101⅛	101⅛	— ⅝
7¾s85	499	97	95¾	96⅛	— ⅝
6¾s93	45	81⅝	79⅝	81⅝	+ ⅝
4¼s83	65	81½	79¾	79¾	—1⅝
9⅛s86	92	99½	96⅝	98	—1⅝
Ac 5s82	33	83⅜	81⅝	81⅝	—2⅛
4⅝77	51	93¾	93⅝	93⅝	— ⅛
cv6s94	102	27½	26⅝	27	— ½
7.7s82	190	93⅛	92⅞	93⅛	+ ⅛
ShellO 8½s2000	17	96⅞	96⅛	96¼	— ½
Shell Oil 4¼s86	2	75½	75½	75½	
SherW cv4¼s95	38	105	103¾	105	+ ¾
Signal 8.85s94	84	90	87⅛	89⅞	— ⅛
Sinclr cv4⅜s86	44	130	126¼	130	+3¾
Singer 8⅛s76	136	99½	98⅛	99⅛	+ ¾
Singer 8s99	23	70½	70	70	— ½
SkellyO 8.75s76	8	100⅛	100	100	—1
Skil Cp cv5s92	51	47	45½	46	+ ½
SmithKn 8.15s84	30	99	98⅜	99	— ¾
Socony 2½s76	15	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	
SohioBP 8⅛s83	44	100⅜	100	100⅜	+ ⅜
Sol B cy4½s92	26	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜	+ ⅛
SoCenBl 10s14	218	106	105	105⅞	+ ⅛
SoCenBl 8¼s04	10	90¾	90	90⅛	— ½
SoCenBl 8⅛s13	66	91½	90⅛	91⅛	+1¼
SoCenBl 7¾s07	47	83½	80	83⅛	— ⅜
SoCenBl 7⅝s12	13	81	78⅜	81	—3¼

International Bonds

(A weekly list of non-dollar denominated issues.)

Units of Account — DM Basis

ca 8¾-82	97	98½
ta 8-86	99¾	101
Mezzogiorno 5¼-78	94	96
7-80	92	94 Ind
n 8½-85	101½	103
5-89	98½	100
84	96½	98
88	98	99½
¾-85	90½	92
5-86	79	80½
¼-78	98½	100
5-79	100½	102
mantés Urb 8-86	97	98½
Nat 8-85	99½	101
6-77	96	98 Ind
k (Kingd.) 8-85	97½	99
(Irl.) 8¾-88	96½	98
8-78	97	99
8½-86	90	92
8¾-89	104	106
o 8⅞-78	93	95 Ind
6¾-84	89½	91
1 6-78	95½	97
a 7-89	96	97½
a 8-82	104	106
8-86	98½	100
Kommunalb 7¾-86	97½	99
Scot 8-84	97	98½
a 6-80	100	102
¼-83	91	92½
6¾-77	96	97 Ind
8-88	99½	101
¾-86	96½	98
7-84	85	87
10-79	100½	101½
½-85	99	100
91	68½	70¼
ty 10-79	101¾	102¾
¾-83	98	99
8½-88	93	94½
10-94	101½	102½
a 9¾-85	98	99
Ind 8-88	90½	91½
¾-89	79	81 Ind
9 8¾-89	93	94
ta 9-89	98	99
6-82	95½	96½
-81 (FL)	102	103
8¾-82 (BF)	99	100
Ontario Hydro 6½-87	84½	
Ontario Hydro 7¼-88	92½	
Phillip Morris 6¾-87	90½	
Quebec 6½-87	84.60	
Quebec Hydro 6½-87	84½	
Saab 7¾-88	90½	
Tenneco 7¾-88	91¾	
Worldbank 6½-82	88.15	
Worldbank 6¾-87	86½	

European Currency Units*

S. Africa 8-86	78	80
CECA 8-85	95	96½
E N E L 7¼-88	81	83
Eurofima 7¾-81	95¼	97
Interfrigo 7¼-88	87	89

* For trading in DM.

Luxembourg Francs

Asian Bank 6¾-87	80	82 U.C.
EIB 7-85	87	89 U.C.
Burmah 7-88	84	86
Cons. Bur. 7-87	80	82 U.C.
Denmark 6¾-87	78	80
Gr. Met. Hot. 6¾-87	48	50 U.C.
Finland 7-87	80	82
ISE 6½-87	60	63
Oslo 6¾-87	80	82 U.C.
Reed 6¾-87	58	60
Slater 7¼-87	71	73 U.C.

French Francs

Air Liquide 8¾-81	90½	92
BASF 7½-87	89	91½
CNT 7½-84	87½	89
EIB 7¾-81	90	91¼
Gervais 8-87	70	72
New Zeal. 7¼-87	77	78½
Oslo 7¼-87	77	78½
Petrol BP 7-80	88½	90½
Quebec 7½-87	79½	81
Renault 7½-87	77	78½
Rhône-Poulenc 7½-87	78	79½
Roussel 7-79	83	85
Ug. Kuhlmann 8-78	95½	97
World Bank 7¼-87	77	78½

Guilders

ABN 8½-79	104	105
AMRO 8½-79	104¼	105¼
Arbed 6¼-80	92¾	93¾
BP 8-78	92¾	93¾
Cons Foods 8½-80	93½	94½
Eurofima 5¾-79	92	93
EIB 9¼-79	102	103
Govett 6½-79	97	98
Holl Inns 6½-79	87½	Bid
KLM 6-79	92	93
Ned Gas Un 8¾-79	104¼	105¼
New Zealand 6¾-79	94¼	95¼
Philips 8-79	94	95
Sperry 8½-79	95¾	96¾
St. Brands 6¼-79	96	97

Deutsche Marks (Average price)

la 7-72/87	91¾
agen 6¼-87	U.C.
ilds 7¾-87	84¼
ilds 6½-87	73¼
8-86	99½
uncil 7¾-88	85½
6¾-87	72¼
a 6¼-87	84½
-83	92.90
7-82	81¾
raley 6¾-87	77½
6-87	81½
-82	U.C.
¾-87	82¾
½-86	97½
aland 7-87	88¼

Kredietbux Indices

	27 March	10 April
U.A.	92.2	92.0
D.M.	95.9	96.3
ECU	88.7	88.2
F.F.	93.0	92.9
F Lux.	88.1	87.7

New York Bond Sales

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
SoCenBl 6⅝s77	5	98⅛	93¼	98¼	+ ¼
SoesBk cv4½s97	11	55	52	52	—2
SoBellT 9.05s03	351	100	97¼	99	
SoBellTel 8s14	81	88⅞	87⅝	88⅞	—1⅛
SoBellT 7⅝s13	36	84⅝	83⅝	84⅝	+ ⅝
SoBellT 7.60s08	5	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	— ½
SoBellT 7⅝s10	40	85	83½	85	—3
SoBellTel 7s78	24	98½	97¼	98½	
SoBellT 6½s79	5	95½	95	95	+ ⅝
SoBellT 3s79	16	84	83⅝	84	+1
SoBellT 2⅝s87	15	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜	—2½
So BellT 2⅞s85	15	65	64⅝	65	
SoCalE cv3⅛s80	62	76⅞	75½	76½	+ ½
SoCalGs 10⅛s81	80	107⅞	105	106	+1½
SoCalG 8.85s95	22	92½	91	92⅛	+ ½
SoNGas 9⅛s76	82	102⅞	101⅛	101⅝	— ½
SoNGas 7.70s91	5	81	81	81	+ ⅝
SoNGas 6⅝s79	11	95	95	95	
SoNEngT 9⅝s10	184	102	98	102	+ ⅝
SoNEngT 8⅛s08	19	85⅞	84½	85⅝	+1⅞
SoPac 5⅛s83	6	75⅛	75	75⅛	— ⅛
SoPac 4½s81	17	78	76	76	—2
S PacOr 4½s77	42	93⅞	93⅝	93⅝	+ ¼
SouthRy 5s94	14	60	58	60	+1
SwnBlT 9.25s15	359	101	98½	100⅝	+ ⅝
SwnBlT 8⅜s07	77	98½	97	97⅞	+1⅛
SwBellT 8⅛s14	7	90½	90½	90½	+ ¼
SwnBlT 8.20s82	231	100⅞	99⅛	100⅝	+ ¼
SwnBlT 7¾s09	35	85⅛	85	85⅛	+1⅛
SwBellT 7⅝s13	32	85⅜	82⅜	84⅞	+2⅛
SwBellT 7⅝s12	10	82	82	82	
SwnBlT 6⅞s11	23	77	76½	77	
SwBellT 6⅞s79	15	96	95⅝	96	+ ⅝
SwBellT 2⅞s85	5	64	64	64	
Spiegel 5⅛s83	15	68	67	68	+5⅛
Spiegl cv4½s90	1	51¼	51¼	51¼	
Sprag cv4⅛92	200	46	43	43½	—1½
StaleyM 8⅛s95	4	85	85	85	—2
StBrand 7⅛s01	20	85	85	85	—4
StdOilCal 7s96	64	88⅛	82⅛	84½	+ ¼
St O Cal 5⅝s92	93	77⅝	75	75	—2⅝
St O Cal 4⅜s83	9	76⅛	75⅛	76⅛	+1⅛
StdOInd 9.7s89	649	101⅞	100½	101⅝	+1⅛
StOilInd 9.2s04	121	102⅞	100⅛	101	+ ½
Std OilInd 6s97	30	79	76⅞	79	+2½
Std OilInd 6s98	95	77½	74	77⅛	+2⅛
StOilInd 4⅛s83	33	78	77¼	77¼	—1⅞
StOOh 8½s2000	61	93⅛	90	90	—2½
StOilOh 7.60s99	3	83	83	83	—2
Std Packg 6s90	5	45	44	44	
StPkg cv5¼s90	55	42⅛	40	41	—1⅛
Stander cv5s87	3	70	70	70	
StaMutInv 9s80	75	57¾	56	56	—6
StalStBost 9s87	8	98⅛	98	98⅛	
Stauff cv4½s91	631	107¾	104	107¾	+4¼
Steven cv4s90	9	57¼	57¼	57¼	+ ¼
Stokely 8s98	3	86	86	86	+1
Storer cv4½s86	36	67½	64	67	+3
SuavSh cy5s97	54	37½	36	37	— ½
SunOil 8½s2000	5	94	94	94	—3
Sun Oil 7⅛s76	30	101¼	100⅝	101¼	+ ½
SunOil 7⅛s2002	18	79	79	79	—5½
Sunbm 5½s92	10	63⅛	63⅛	63¼	—5¼
Sundst cv5s93	26	58	57	57½	— ½
SunsM cv6½s89	30	88⅛	87	88⅛	— ¾
SutroMtg 6⅞s82	44	55	50	55	+2¾
Sybron cv4⅛s87	11	68	67	68	+2
Talcott 9¾s76	47	93	91	93	+ ½
TalcotN cv6s94	57	38⅛	36½	36½	—2
Talley 8⅛s97	5	69	69	69	+3
Tandy 10s94	42	83	82	82	—1⅜
Tappn cv5½s94	49	47	47¼	48¼	+ ¾
Teledy 10s04	332	71⅛	70	71⅞	
Teledy 7s99	35	56	52⅞	52¼	—3¼
Teledy cv3¼s92	12	39	38	39	—1
Telex Cp 9s96	170	34⅞	34	34	— ⅛
Tenneco 9s78	129	104	102⅛	102¼	—1⅛
Tenneco 9s94	33	94½	93	94	
Tenneco 8⅜s75	120	100⅞	100¼	100⅝	+ ⅛
Tenneco 8⅛s91	40	89	84	84	—5
Tenneco 7s93	135	75	71½	73⅛	—1⅞
Tennco cv6¼s92	196	85¼	83⅛	84½	+ ½
Tenneco 6s79	60	89⅛	89	89⅝	
TVA 9¼s95	92	108	106½	107	+ ⅞
TVA 9¼s95r	20	107	107	107	
TVA 8¼s75	82	101 7-32	100½	100½	— ¼
TVA 8.10s79	105	103	102	102½	
TVA 8.05s99	146	94	93¼	94	+ ½
TVA 8.05s99r	17	94	93½	93½	
TVA 7⅝s98C	15	90	90	90	—2
TVA 7.70s98	2	89¾	89⅛	89⅝	—1⅞
TVA 7.40s97D	132	86⅛	84⅞	85	—1⅝
TVA 7.40s97Dr	44	87	85⅛	87	
TVA 7.35s97B	202	86½	84	86⅛	+ ¾
TVA 7.35s97Br	28	86⅛	85⅛	86⅛	
SwBellT 7s78	45	99	97⅛	98	—1
TVA 7.35s97C	140	86½	83⅝	86½	+ ⅛
TVA 7.35s97Cr	23	86⅛	84⅛	86⅛	
TVA 7.35s98A	35	85⅛	84⅛	85⅛	+ ⅛
TVA 7.35s98A r	10	85½	85½	85½	
TVA 7.35s98B	82	86½	84½	86⅛	+1⅛
TVA 7.35s98Br	90	86	84½	85	
TVA 7⅛s76	182	101⅞	100	101	+ ¾
TVA 7s97	107	83⅝	81⅛	82¾	—1¼
Ter ASL 2⅞s85	1	60	60	60	
Tesoro cv5⅛s89	129	90	87	89	— ¼
Texaco 7⅛s2001	90	91	88½	91	+ ¼
Texaco 5⅞s97	102	74½	72¼	73	— ½
TexasCo 3⅛s83	19	73⅛	71⅞	72½	—1
TexGsTr 8⅛s84	10	95½	95½	95½	
TexInd 7⅛s92	21	68⅛	68	68	— ⅛
Tex NO 3⅛s90	1	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	— ⅜
TexPac 3⅞s85	2	60	60	60	— ⅛
Texfi cv6⅛s96	50	28	27⅛	28	
Textron 5⅞s92	19	74½	65	74½	+4½
TideM cv5⅞s91	12	106	100½	106	
ToledoEd 10s82	3	105½	105½	105½	— ⅝
ToledoEd 8s03	4	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	
Trane cv4s92	18	54½	54	54	— ½
TWA 11s86	47	90	87	90	—5⅛
TWA 10s85	142	90⅛	89	89	—2
TWA 6½s78f	222	63½	62⅛	63	+ ⅛
TWA cv5s94	179	41	39	39⅛	+ ⅛
TWA cv4s92	308	34	32⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
TranFin 10s77	25	103	102½	103	+ ¼
TranFin 7⅞s91	2	75	75	75	
Travler 8.70s95	30	96	94	96	+2
TriSoMtg 7⅛80	20	48	48	48	—1
TriSoMt cv7s72	17	41	37⅛	37⅛	—2
TucsnG 7.55s02	2	75⅛	75½	75½	+7½
TylerCp cv5s93	65	68⅛	68	68	— ½
UGI Cp 8⅛s75	40	100⅛	100	100	— ⅛
UnBk 7.35s01	9	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛	—1
UnCarb 8⅛s05	183	96⅛	95⅛	96⅛	+ ½
UnCarb 5.30s97	43	71⅞	69⅞	71	+1⅛
UnComm 7⅞s97	10	66	66	66	
UnCorp cv7s89	5	70	69	70	+1
UnOCal 8⅛s82	42	102	99½	102	+2⅛
Un OCal 8⅛s76	152	102	101⅛	101⅞	+ ⅛
UnOCal 6⅝s98	5	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝	—3⅝
UPacC cv4⅞s99	40	123½	117	122	+8
Un Pac 8⅛s85	20	103	101	103	
Un Pac 7.20s76	24	100	99⅝	99⅞	— ¼
Unlroy cv5½s96	122	57½	55¼	57	+1⅛
UnAirL cv5s91	127	67	66	66⅞	—1¼
UAirL cv4¼s92	39	54	53	53	—1
UAirc cv5⅛s91	225	72	67½	71	+3⅛
UnAirc 4½s88	4	50	46	50	—8
UAirc cv4½s92	453	63	59⅝	62½	+2⅝
UnBrnd 9½s98	93	57⅝	57½	57⅝	— ⅞
Un Brnd 6⅛s88	6	49¾	49½	49¾	+ ⅛
U Bran cv5½s94	116	38	37¼	37¼	—1
UnGasC 4⅞s78	18	89⅜	89⅛	89⅜	—1¼
UnGasP 10⅛s90	17	92	92	92	—9⅛
UnGasP 8⅛s89	18	80¼	79	79½	—1⅛
UnGasP 5⅛s80	23	76	76	76	—3
UnGasP 5s78	5	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	+ ⅝
UnJerBk 7.95s	20	94½	94½	94½	+ ⅝
UnJerBk 7¾s	45	72⅛	70	72	+2
UnMrch 9½s95	15	91	90	90	— ⅛
UnMrch cv4s90	28	51½	50¼	51	— ½
Uuclr cv5s88	78	58	57	57	— ¾
USHm cv5½s96	69	45½	43⅛	45	— ½
US Ind 7⅝s97	10	60	60	60	—4⅛
US Plywd 8s96	3	85	85	85	+1
US Rlt cv5⅛s89	5	41½	41½	41½	+ ½
USSteel 7⅛s01	14	87	86	86	—1
US Steel 4⅝s96	180	63	59⅝	61	+ ⅝
USsteel 4½s86	12	74½	72¼	72⅜	—1¾
USSteel 4s83	32	74¼	73	73	—1¼
Unit Ut 9¼s75	5	100½	100½	100½	+ ½
UnitUtil cv5s93	67	68	67	67	—1
Upjohn 8⅛s85	293	99½	98½	98⅞	— ⅜
UtahPL 10¼s83	19	106	104¼	105	—3
UV Ind cv5¼s93	72	67⅛	66½	66½	— ¾
UV Ind 5⅛s95	47	55½	52	55½	+4
VerYNuc 9⅞s98	7	91	88¼	91	+3
VaEIP cv3⅞s86	26	57½	57	57	— ⅛
VirgRy icc6s08	20	56	55	55	—5⅞
Wabash 7⅝s77	20	98½	93½	98½	—1
Wabash 4s81	17	71	69⅛	69¼	
WagEl 6⅞s86	8	68⅛	67	68	+1
Walgrn cv5¼s91	24	64⅞	63¼	64½	+1½
WalIM cv6½s91	5	65	65	65	— ⅛
Wash G 8⅜s75	6	100¼	100¼	100¼	+7-32
WeanU cv5½s93	40	49	48⅛	49	+ ⅞
Ween 5½s93n	22	48⅛	47⅜	47⅜	—2⅞
vjWShr 4s2361f	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
vjWShr 4s2361r	33	12⅝	10	12⅝	
WnAccep 9⅛s79	53	102⅞	101½	102½	+1
WnArL cv5¼s93	76	78½	74	78	+1
WnAuto 7.85s98	25	75	75	75	—3
Wn Elec 9⅝s95	28	95¼	94⅝	95⅝	+ ⅛
WU Cp 10⅛s97	215	72	69	71	—1⅞
WU Cp cv5¼s97	82	43	42¼	42⅞	— ½
WnUnT 8.45s96	71	63	60¼	61½	—1½
WnUnT 8.10s98	8	59⅞	58⅝	58¾	—1⅛
WnUnT 7.90s97	21	59	58	58⅝	— ¼
WnUnTel 6⅛s89	181	51⅞	49	50	—2
WnUnTel 5⅛s87	12	52	51	52	+ ⅛
WnUn Tel 5s92	1	42	42	42	
WestgCr 8⅛s71	51	77⅛	77	77	— ⅛
WestgCr 7.6s97	1	72½	72½	72½	— ½
WestgCr 7.25s78	70	94⅞	93	93½	— ¾
WestgEl 8⅝s95	194	89	87	88	+1⅛
WestgEl 5⅝s92	54	67¼	66	67¼	+1¼
Weyrhsr 8.9s04	29	99½	97½	99½	+ ¾
Weyrh 8⅛s2000	3	97¾	97¾	97¾	— ¾
Weyrhsr 8⅛s76	89	101½	100⅝	100⅝	— ⅞
Weyrhsr 8s85	239	98	97⅜	97⅜	— ⅛
Weyerh 7.65s94	37	86½	86	86½	—8
Whirl 5⅛s86	5	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	
WhitCn cv5½s92	63	70	68	70	+1¾
WhitM cv5¼s93	10	57¼	55½	55½	— ⅛
Whittkr 10s88	107	74	70	70¼	—5
Whitkr cv4½s88	4	42	42	42	
Wickes cv9s99	64	80½	77⅛	80	+ ¼
Wickes cv5⅛s94	47	50½	49	50½	—1
WillRs cv5¼s89	51	75½	74	74½	
WillRs cv4½s92	3	71½	71½	71½	—1
Wms Cos 11s81	88	104½	103½	104	— ½
WiscTel 8s14	36	89	87	87	—2⅛
Wilco cv4⅛s93	162	63¼	60½	63¼	+1¼
Woolwrth 9s99	136	87⅛	84⅞	87⅛	— ⅛
Woolwth 7⅛s96	189	73⅛	70⅞	73	+1⅛
Womet cv5⅛s94	57	70	69⅛	70	+ ⅛
Wyly cv7⅛s95	193	34½	32⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
Xerox 8.2s82	322	100	99⅝	99⅝	
Xerox cv6s95	572	106⅛	104⅛	105	—1⅛
YngSh 10½s2000	35	94	93	93⅛	+ ⅛
Zapata cv4⅛s88	55	79	65	65	—5
Zapat cv4⅛s88B	65	67	66	66	—4⅛
Zapat cv4⅛s88C	140	70⅛	63	66⅛	—3⅛
Zayre Cp 8s96	20	60	60	60	
Zayre cv5⅛s94	122	40⅛	38	40	— ⅛
Zurn cv5⅛s94	17	58⅛	57⅛	58	— ⅛

Foreign Bonds

Bonds	Sales	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
Aus 5⅛s82 Oct	2	83	83	83	+2½
Australia 5s83	2	83	83	83	
Belgium 5⅛s77	5	91½	91½	91½	+ ½
Chile 3s93f	4	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	
CredIIF 5⅛s79	4	97	97	97	+2
Denmk 5⅛s78	8	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	— ⅛
Eurofima 9s82	93	100¼	99⅞	100¼	
EuropC 8⅛s79	142	100⅞	99⅞	100	— ⅛
EurpCS 8⅛s83	29	96¼	95	95¼	
JapanDv 6⅛s80	1	88	88	88	
Japan 5⅛s80	5	90	90	90	
Mexico 10s80	235	100½	99⅛	99⅛	+ ½
Mexico 8⅛s97	13	76	75	75	—4
Mexico 6⅛s79	4	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	
NipponT 6s75	2	97	97	97	+1
Nippon 5⅛s80	2	91	91	91	
Nova Scot 9s76	2	101½	101½	101½	
Oslo 5⅞s75	7	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	+2⅛
Philipp 6⅛s80	10	86	86	86	+ ⅛
Poland 3s50xf	7	44	42	44	+1

Bank Stock Quotations

(Closing prices of the week's trading.)

	Bid	Asked
Bankamerica	37⅞	38
Baystate Corporation	24½	25½
Cleveland Trust Cp	36⅛	37⅛
Detroit Bank Corporation	35⅜	36⅜
Fidelcor Inc	24⅞	25⅜
First Md. Bncp	17	17¼
First Nat. Cinn	21½	22¼
Girard Corporation	35¼	37¼
Harris Bank Cp. Chic	52½	53¼
Ind. Val. Bank & Trust Phil	21	22
Lincoln First Banks	17⅞	18⅞
Mellon Nat. Bank Pitts	43¼	44
Nat. City Corporation	27¼	28
New England Merch. Boston	13½	14½
Philadelphia Nat. Corp	24⅞	25⅞
Pitts. Nat. Corporation	27¼	28
Prov. Nat. Corporation	21¼	22
Secur. Pac. Corporation	17⅞	18¼
Shawmut Ass. Boston	31	32½
Sta. Str. Bank Boston	23⅜	24⅜
U.S. Trust New York	21½	22½
Unit. Va. Bankshares	14⅛	14⅞
Virginia Nat. Bnksh	15½	16⅛

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of Friday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.4220	5.7350	101.96*	57.41*	38.27y	—	6.8910*	96.6750*	43.93*
Brussels (c)	35.325	83.395	14.81*	8.535	5.57*	14.5315	—	13.7525	6.38
Frankfurt	2.3850	5.6380	—	56.32	3.702x	98.08*	6.758*	92.83*	43.09*
London (z)	2.36355	—	5.6335	10.0025	1.561	5.74575	83.475	6.0675	13.08
Milan	635.00	1501.45	266.60	150.10	—	261.89	16.925	247.28	114.75
Paris	4.2250	10.0090	177.650*	—	6.6750x	174.450*	12.0050*	164.850*	75.925*
Zurich	2.57	6.0754	107.75*	60.74*	0.4047*	105.82*	7.27*	—	46.3*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 5.5475; Escudo: 24.725; Israeli £: 6.00; Peseta: 56.39; Schilling: 16.92; Sw. krona: 3.9875; Yen: 290.925; Belgian financial franc: 36.325.

(c) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

N.Y. Stock Exchange

Week Ended April 11, 1975

	Sales	High	Low	Close	Chge
Polaroid	975,000	27¼	25½	26⅞	+ ⅞
UnCarbide	674,700	61	54⅞	60⅞	+5
OccidenPet	640,850	15¼	13⅛	15⅛	+1⅞
NatSemicn	597,700	32⅛	29⅞	32⅛	+ ⅛
HowrdJohn	569,900	12	9⅞	12	+1⅛
WilmsCos	541,400	35⅞	31⅞	35⅛	+3⅛
AetnaLifeC	525,900	23	20¾	21½	[illegible]
FedNatMtg	518,300	15½	14⅞	15½	—
AmTel&Tel	510,800	49⅛	46	48⅞	+ ⅞
DisneyW	508,100	51½	45⅛	49⅞	—1
DiamShm	459,400	37	30⅛	36⅛	+5⅞
AvonProd	454,200	37⅞	34¼	37⅞	+2⅞
McDonald	445,000	49⅛	46⅞	47⅞	— ⅞
TexacoInc	438,500	24⅞	23⅞	24	+ ⅛
GulfStaUt	434,900	12⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
SonyCorp	429,200	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
HerculeInc	423,300	27⅞	21⅞	27⅞	+4⅞
Citicorp	405,500	35⅞	31⅞	35⅛	+3⅛
AlcanAlu	396,800	20½	18⅞	19⅞	—1⅞
IBM	391,900	212½	198¼	205	+7

Issues traded: 1,993.
Advances: 1,073; declines: 667; unchanged: 254.
New highs: 221; new lows: 59.

Volume

Last week	91,454,830 shares
Week ago	74,401,556 shares
Year ago	43,190,040 shares
1975	1,459,630,010 shares
1974	1,031,094,549 shares
1973	1,192,766,756 shares

American Exchange

Week Ended April 11, 1975

	Sales	High	Low	Close	Chge
ChampHo	546,200	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
SyntexCorp	404,600	59⅞	57	59	+ ⅞
TerraChInt	206,200	16	14	15⅛	+ ⅞
Gearhart	187,300	23⅛	19½	23⅛	+4⅛
GRI Corp	168,400	13½	10½	12⅞	+1
RyanHom	131,300	20	19	19⅞	— ⅛
HanovrPetr	130,500	12	9⅞	11	+ ⅞
PanOcean	128,900	12⅞	10⅞	12⅛	+1
SambosRst	126,280	16⅞	14⅞	16⅞	+1⅞
Gt Bas Pet	125,800	3⅞	2⅞	3⅞	+ ⅞

Volume: 10,571,995 shares.
Year to date: 165,486,055 shares.
Issues traded in: 1,213.
Advances: 513; declines: 431; unchanged: 269.
New highs: 129; new lows: 13.

Market Averages

Week Ended April 11, 1975

Dow Jones	High	Low	Last	Change
30 Indus.	789.50	742.88	789.50	+42.24
20 Transp.	165.48	159.56	164.50	+ 2.87
15 Utilities	76.98	75.41	75.96	— 0.20
65 Comb.	243.36	232.57	243.36	+ 8.92
Standard & Poor's				
500 Stocks	84.18	80.35	84.18	+ 3.30

Treasury Bills

	Bid	Ask	Yld.
Apr. 16, 1975	5.50	5.04	5.11
Apr. 17	5.40	5.00	5.07
Apr. 24	5.33	4.95	5.03
May 1	5.33	4.79	4.87
May 6	5.34	4.83	4.96
May 8	5.36	4.92	5.06
May 15	5.37	5.01	5.10
May 22	5.43	5.09	5.19
May 29	5.48	5.16	5.27
June 3	5.51	5.15	5.26
June 5	5.56	5.30	5.41
June 12	5.59	5.33	5.46
June 17	5.62	5.40	5.53
June 19	5.63	5.41	5.54
June 26	5.63	5.41	5.55
June 30	5.63	5.41	5.55
July 1	5.64	5.46	5.60
July 3	5.61	5.45	5.58
July 10	5.56	5.50	5.65
July 17	5.70	5.50	5.66
July 24	5.72	5.52	5.68
July 29	5.77	5.53	5.70
July 31	5.74	5.56	5.73
Aug. 7	5.76	5.60	5.78
Aug. 14	5.77	5.61	5.80
Aug. 21	5.81	5.65	5.85
Aug. 26	5.85	5.67	5.87
Aug. 28	5.85	5.69	5.90
Sept. 4	5.19	5.75	5.97
Sept. 11	5.94	5.80	6.03
Sept. 18	5.95	5.81	6.04
Sept. 23	5.95	5.75	5.98
Sept. 25	5.96	5.80	6.04
Oct. 2	5.99	5.81	6.06
Oct. 9	5.98	5.90	6.16
Oct. 21	6.07	5.87	6.13
Nov. 18	6.11	5.91	6.13
Dec. 16	6.14	5.94	6.23
Jan. 13, 1976	6.25	6.20	6.53
Jan. 31	6.35	6.29	6.64
Feb. 10	6.43	6.27	6.62
Mar. 9	6.43	6.26	6.64
Apr. 6	6.39	6.31	6.72

Elections in Hungary

BUDAPEST, April 13 (Reuters).—Hungary will hold parliamentary elections June 15, a government spokesman said today. Candidates for the 352 constituencies will be chosen at local meetings between May 12 and 20. Parliament voted Friday to extend the period of the legislature from four to five years to fit in with the country's five-year economic plans.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

(Continued from Back Page)

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…UATE ELECTRICAL engineer …h 20 years experience field in…lation, text, O & M of elec…ic systems. Extensive back…und in project management, cus…er liaison, technical marketing. …rent TS clearance. Fluent Ger…n and Italian. Box 815, IHT, Frankfurt-M., Gr. Eschenheimer 43, Germany.

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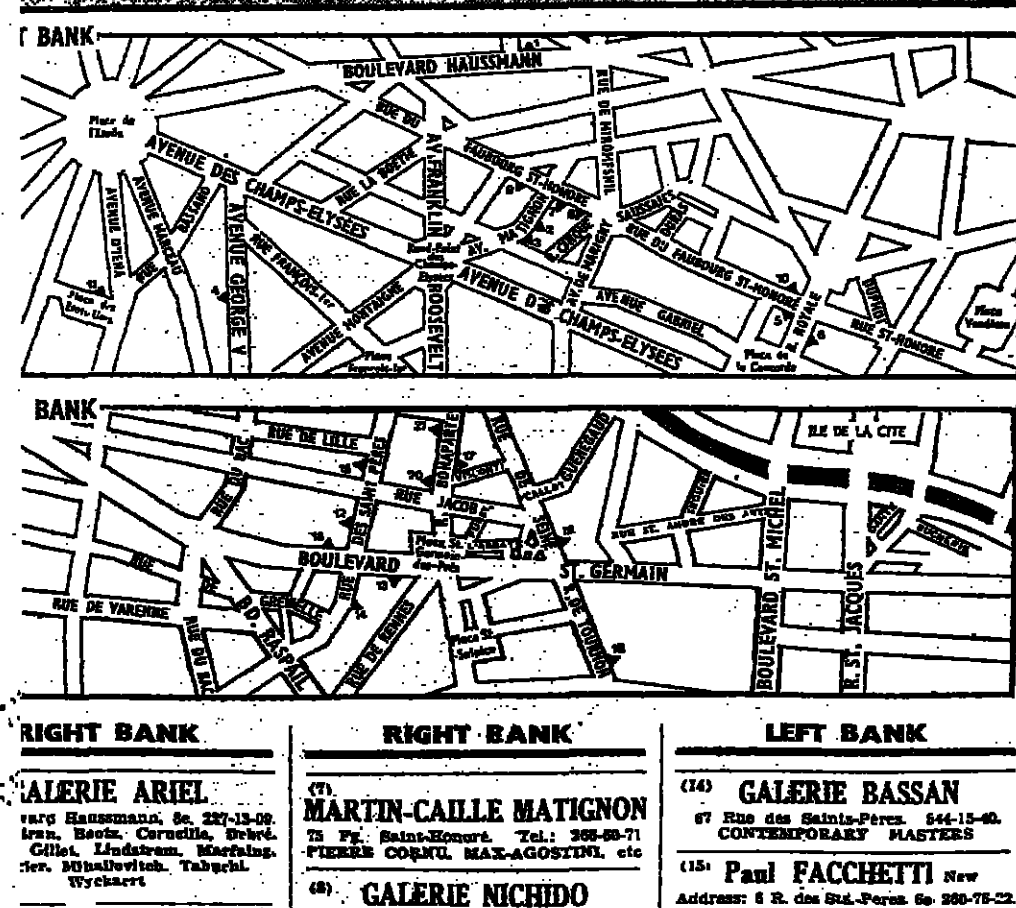
HOUSE SITTING for l'été. M. Brown, 43 Maréchal Fayolle, Paris.

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LEFT BANK

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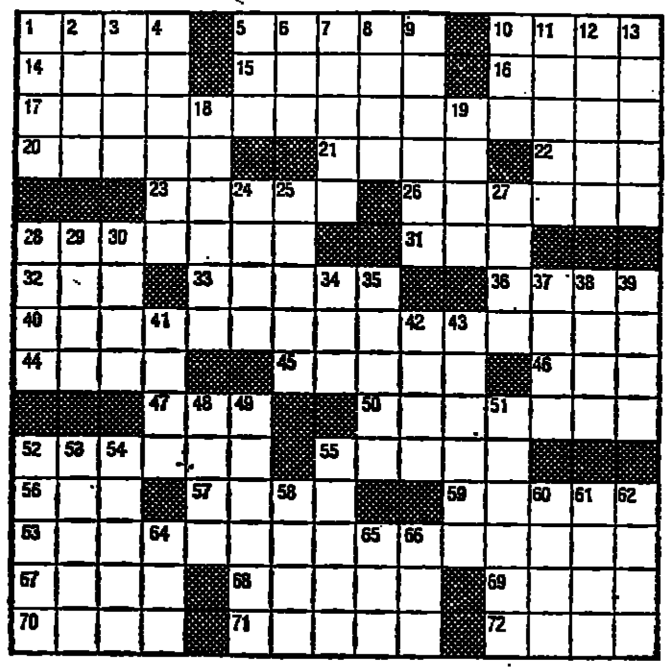
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ACROSS

1 First, second or third
5 Orchid tubers
10 Author Kingsley
14 Picnic intruders
15 —— the beans
16 Kind of button
17 N. Y. Harbor miss
20 Evil one
21 Ruler
22 Ginger ——
23 Rome's founders, e.g.
26 One busy with a hammer
28 Douse
31 Spread, as hay
32 Branco or de Oro
33 Crystalline substance
36 Fruit
40 U. S. milestone
44 Prophet
45 Enjoy
46 Western state: Abbr.
47 Decide on
50 Authorizes
52 Quarterback, often
55 Vowel mark
56 Relevant
57 Hindu incarnation
59 Pen filler, in France
63 Observance of 1976
67 Exhaust
68 Work measure, in physics
69 Heater
70 Biblical place
71 Takes a break
72 River of Russia

DOWN

1 One of the clefs
2 Pilaster
3 Suffix for thermo
4 Property
5 Compass point
6 G. I. address
7 Hitchhikers' goals
8 Building wings
9 Easily influenced
10 Zoo creature
11 Diego Rivera specialty
12 Carpet fiber
13 Frightened horse, at times
18 Do a Christmas Day chore
19 Hillside, to Burns
24 Street safety zone
25 Downtown lights
27 Word for the rich
28 Rainbow
29 Place for a tram
30 Fashion
34 Apple-cider girl
35 Absolutely not
37 Image
38 —— nostrum
39 Make —— at (flirt)
41 Greek god
42 "Then there were ——"
43 Cowardly
48 Prefix for scope or patetic
49 Kind of A.A. bullet
51 Sesame plants
52 Decorative band
53 Garden intruder
54 Cubic meter
55 Noisy sounds
58 French parent
60 Summon
61 Hindu queen
62 Old Asian land
64 Artist Shahn
65 Add up
66 Printers' measures



WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	20	68	Fair
AMSTERDAM	10	50	Cloudy
ANKARA	12	54	Cloudy
ATHENS	16	61	Cloudy
BEIRUT	25	77	Cloudy
BELGRADE	15	59	Cloudy
BERLIN	8	46	Rain
BRUSSELS	12	54	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	7	45	Rain
CAIRO	—	—	Unavailable
CASABLANCA	18	64	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	6	43	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	18	64	Cloudy
DUBLIN	12	54	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	7	45	Rain
FLORENCE	16	61	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	10	50	Overcast
GENEVA	15	59	Cloudy
HELSINKI	0	32	Overcast
ISTANBUL	14	57	Fair
LAS PALMAS	13	55	Cloudy
LISBON	18	64	Fair
LONDON	16	61	Cloudy
LOS ANGELES	14	57	Cloudy
MADRID	17	63	Fair
MILAN	19	66	Fair
MONTREAL	4	39	Cloudy
MOSCOW	5	41	Showers
MUNICH	7	45	Rain
NEW YORK	10	50	Sunny
NICE	14	57	Fair
OSLO	9	48	Cloudy
PARIS	14	57	Cloudy
PRAGUE	8	46	Cloudy
ROME	16	61	Cloudy
SOFIA	13	55	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	8	46	Cloudy
TEHRAN	—	—	Unavailable
TEL AVIV	28	82	Cloudy
TUNIS	16	61	Cloudy
VENICE	15	59	Cloudy
VIENNA	8	46	Showers
WARSAW	5	41	Snow
WASHINGTON	10	50	Sunny
ZURICH	15	59	Cloudy

Mutual Funds

NEW YORK (AP) —The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (net asset value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Friday.

Closing Prices April 11, 1975

	Bid	Asked
AGE Fnd	3.99	4.07
Adm Grt	3.38	3.70
Adm Inc	3.09	3.39
Adm Ins	6.02	6.60
Advisrs	3.41	3.73
Aetna F	6.15	6.72
Aetna Shr	11.23	12.27
Afuture F	7.02	N.L.
AllAm Fd	.36	
Allstate	9.03	9.71
Alpha	9.09	9.93
Amcap	4.27	4.67
Am Birth	9.86	10.84
Am Eqity	4.05	4.44
Amer Express:		
Capit	5.46	5.97
Incme	7.47	8.16
Invest	6.50	7.10
Specl	5.43	5.93
Stock	5.86	6.40
Am Grth	4.30	4.70
Am Insln	3.99	4.36
Am Invs	4.07	N.L.
Am Mutl	7.43	8.12
AmN Gth	2.12	2.32
Anchor Group:		
Daily	1.00	N.L.
Grwth	6.07	6.65
Incme	6.15	6.74
Resrv	10.20	11.18
Spectr	3.89	4.26
Fd Inv	5.96	6.53
Wash N	9.08	9.95
Audax Fd	6.27	6.85
Axe Houghton:		
Fnd A	4.17	4.53
Fnd B	6.26	6.80
Stock	5.32	5.81
BLC Grth	8.40	9.18
Babson	9.18	N.L.
Bayrk Fd	4.73	
Bayrk Gr	4.10	
Beacn Hil	7.73	N.L.
Beacn In	8.64	N.L.
Berk Gth	2.78	3.04
BndFd A	13.77	15.05
Bondstk	3.92	4.28
Bost Fdn	7.86	8.59
Brwn Fd	2.71	2.79
Burnh Fd	8.65	N.L.
Calvin Bullock:		
Bullck	10.61	11.60
Candn	8.77	9.58
Divid	2.73	2.99
NatW S	8.31	9.08
NY Vnt	9.49	10.37
CG Fund	8.39	9.07
CG Incm	7.52	8.13
Cap Pres	93.86	N.L.
Cntry Sh	8.85	9.67
Chall Inv	8.12	8.87
Channing Funds:		
Amer	1.04	1.14
Balan	8.08	8.83
Bond	7.73	8.45
Eq Grt	5.98	6.54
Eq Pro	2.37	2.59
Fd Am	5.74	6.27
Grwth	3.83	4.19
Incom	5.68	6.21
Prov	3.12	3.41
Specl	1.35	1.48
Vent	7.26	7.93
Chart Fd	9.47	10.35
Chase Gr Bos:		
Fund	6.03	6.59
Frt Cap	3.71	4.05
Shrhld	5.95	6.50
Specl	4.68	5.11
Chemicl	7.79	8.51
CNA Mgemt Fds:		
Knic F	4.95	5.44
Knic G	5.29	5.79
Liby Fd	3.61	3.95
Man Fd	2.77	3.03
Schust	5.95	6.50
Colonial:		
Cnvrt	7.99	8.73
Equty	2.22	2.43
Fund	8.57	9.37
Grwth	4.56	4.98
Incom	7.87	8.60
Vent	1.96	2.14
Colu Grth	10.89	N.L.
Colum Fd	6.54	N.L.
Cwlth AB	.83	.89
Cwlth C	1.22	1.32
Comp. Gr	4.86	5.31
Comp Ca	3.85	4.22
Comp Bd	7.49	8.14
Comp Fd	6.97	7.58
Concord	7.80	N.L.
Cons Inv	8.00	8.50
Constel G	4.67	N.L.
Cont Mut	6.16	N.L.
Ctry Cap	10.42	11.26
Davge Fd	5.57	N.L.
deVegh	56.37	N.L.
Delaware Group:		
Decat	8.84	9.66
Delaw	8.33	9.13
Delta	3.57	3.90
Dir Cap	3.16	3.46
Dodg Cox	13.27	N.L.
Drexel	8.23	N.L.
Dreyfus Grp:		
Dreyf	9.53	10.44
Equit	3.56	3.81
Levge	11.75	12.88
Liqu As	10.00	
Spl Inc	6.37	6.98
Third C	9.17	10.05
E&E Fd	2.88	N.L.
Eagle Gr	6.77	7.40
Eaton&Howard:		
Balan	7.57	8.27
Grwth	8.17	8.93
Incom	5.18	5.66
Specl	5.22	5.70
Stock	8.55	9.34
EDIE Spl	16.64	N.L.
Egret Fd	9.33	10.14
Elfun Tr	11.99	
Energy	10.77	N.L.
Fairfld	7.11	7.77
Farm Bu	7.18	N.L.
Fidelity Group:		
Bond	8.09	8.84
Capit	8.15	8.91
Contfd	9.34	
Conv	6.66	
Daily I	1.00	N.L.
Dstny	6.69	
Essex	6.60	
Evrst	10.20	11.15
Fidel	13.10	14.32
Puritn	8.79	9.69
Salem	3.41	3.77
Trend	17.98	19.65
Financial Prog:		
Dyna	3.63	N.L.
Indust	3.36	N.L.
Incom	5.75	N.L.
Vent	3.74	N.L.
FstFd Va	9.41	10.28
Fst Investors:		
Disco	3.97	4.35
Grwth	5.74	6.29
Incom	6.76	7.41
Stock	6.45	7.07
Fst Mlt A	6.98	N.L.
Fleming Berger:		
Flem B	6.90	
100 Fd	6.60	
101 Fd	6.89	
Fnd Gth	3.61	3.95
Founders Group:		
Grwth	4.42	4.83
Incom	9.88	10.80
Mutal	7.83	8.56
Specl	8.42	9.20
Foursq	6.88	N.L.
Franklin Group:		
DNTC	5.59	6.13
Grwth	5.48	6.01
Utils	3.41	3.80
Incom	1.58	1.73
US Gov	9.30	10.19
Capit	5.25	5.75
Equit	3.15	3.45
Frkln Lfe	9.01	9.85
FdF Dep	7.37	N.L.
Fund Inc Grp:		
Comm	7.20	7.87
Impac	6.20	6.78
Ind Trd	9.06	9.90
Pilot	6.60	7.21
GE S & S	25.04	
Gen Sec	6.50	N.L.
GrthFd A	3.86	4.22
Grth Ind	15.94	N.L.
Guard M	21.62	N.L.
Hamilton:		
F HDA	3.53	3.86
Grwth	5.07	5.54
Incom	6.16	6.73
Hart Gth	8.69	N.L.
Hart Lev	7.34	N.L.
Hedge	5.37	
Heritge	1.10	
Hor Man	14.73	15.92
ISI Group:		
Grwth	4.44	4.85
Incom	3.77	4.12
Trus sh	12.19	13.32
Trus un	3.29	
Imp Cap	7.18	7.85
Imp Gth	5.79	6.33
IncF Am	12.61	13.78
Inc Bost	5.23	5.73
Industry	2.34	
INTGN	7.39	7.99
Int Invst	16.16	17.71
Inver Gth	6.66	N.L.
ICA	11.21	12.25
Inv Guid	6.11	N.L.
Inves Bos	9.10	9.95
Inv Counsel:		
Capm	7.13	7.81
Capil S	4.20	4.60
Investors Group:		
IDS Grt	4.75	
IDS ndl	4.22	4.59
Mutl	7.72	8.39
Prog	2.84	3.08
Stock	15.55	16.09
Stock	15.55	16.90
Select	8.48	9.11
Var Py	5.89	6.40
Inv Resh	4.71	5.15
Istel	20.36	20.99
Ivy	5.67	N.L.
JP GrthF	7.96	8.65
Janus F	14.44	N.L.
John Hancock:		
Bond	17.67	19.21
Grwth	5.61	6.10
Signat	7.08	7.70
Johnstn	19.06	N.L.
Keystone Funds:		
Apollo	3.51	3.85
Cus B1	16.69	17.46
Cus B2	16.81	18.43
Cus B4	7.05	7.73
Cus K1	6.30	6.91
Cus K2	4.70	5.15
Cus S1	17.12	18.76
Cus S2	8.05	8.82
Cus S3	6.74	7.39
Cus S4	2.84	3.11
Polar	2.86	3.13
Land Gth	6.02	6.58
LD Edie	12.60	13.48
Lexington Grp:		
Cp Ldr	12.81	14.11
Lex Gr	5.64	6.16
Lex Rh	11.48	12.55
Life Ins	5.47	5.98
Lincoln Natl:		
Linc Ca	5.65	6.17
Sel Am	6.06	N.L.
Sel Opp	7.87	N.L.
Sel Spl	11.98	N.L.
Loomis Sayles:		
Capit	9.38	N.L.
Mut	11.97	N.L.
Lord Abbett:		
Affild	6.34	6.84
A Bus	2.75	2.97
Bnd Db	8.86	9.68
Lutheran Bro:		
Fund	8.80	9.62
Incom	8.13	8.89
US Gov	9.89	10.81
Massachusett Co:		
Freed	6.38	6.99
Indep	6.39	7.00
Mass	9.08	9.95
Mass Financl:		
MIT	9.28	10.14
MIG	9.22	10.08
MID	11.46	12.52
MFD	10.27	11.22
MCD	11.15	12.19
Mates	1.29	N.L.
Mathers	8.55	N.L.
Mid AM	4.06	4.44
Mon Mkt	1.00	N.L.
MONY F	8.52	9.31
MSB Fd	12.18	N.L.
Mut Ben	7.61	8.34
MIF Fd	6.81	7.36
MIF Gth	3.17	3.43
Mutualof Omaha:		
Amer	11.12	11.29
Grwth	3.94	4.30
Incom	7.58	8.24
Mut Shrs	18.77	N.L.
NEA Mut	7.64	
Natl Ind	7.99	N.L.
Nat Secur Ser:		
Balan	7.17	7.84
Bond	3.96	4.33
Divid	3.08	3.37
Grwth	4.92	5.38
Pf Stk	5.22	5.70
Incom	4.24	4.63
Stock	6.14	6.71
NE Life Fund:		
Equit	13.73	14.92
Grwth	7.92	8.61
Incom	13.17	14.32
Side	12.27	13.34
Neuw Fd	6.96	N.L.
New Per	13.68	14.95
New Wld	9.79	10.70
Newton	10.36	11.33
Nichls Fd	10.76	N.L.
Omega	6.79	6.91
One Wms	13.18	N.L.
ONeill Fd	11.26	N.L.
Oppenheimer Fd:		
Oppen	5.51	6.02
Incom	6.96	7.61
Opp Mo	9.60	
AIM	7.83	8.56
Time	5.01	5.48
OTC Sec	9.24	10.04
Param M	6.21	6.79
Partner	7.14	N.L.
Paul Rvr	5.14	5.62
Pegas Fd	3.20	3.51
Penn Sq	6.21	N.L.
Penn Mu	1.83	N.L.
Phila	5.78	6.32
Phoe Cap	7.07	7.73
Pilgrim Grp:		
Pilg FS	10.79	11.79
Pilg Fd	6.19	6.77
Mag C	2.70	N.L.
Mag In	7.54	8.24
Pine St	9.29	N.L.
Pioneer Fund:		
Fund	10.35	11.31
II	9.13	9.90
Plan Inv	9.47	10.51
Pilgrth	9.58	10.47
Plitrnd	5.83	6.37
Price Funds:		
Grwth	9.88	N.L.
Incom	9.28	N.L.
N Era	10.08	N.L.
N Horiz	6.59	N.L.
Pro Fund	5.47	N.L.
Prov Gth	6.65	7.27
Pru SIP	7.88	8.61
Putnam Funds:		
Conv	9.22	10.08
Equit	7.98	8.72
Georg	11.41	12.47
Grwth	8.97	9.80
Incom	6.88	7.52
Invest	6.91	7.55
Vista	8.40	9.18
Voyag	8.99	9.83
Reserve	1.00	N.L.
Revere	4.56	4.98
Safec Eqt	6.54	7.15
Safec Gth	5.22	5.70
Scudder Funds:		
Int Inv	12.52	N.L.
Specl	19.47	N.L.
Balan	12.44	N.L.
Com St	7.78	N.L.
Man Rs	10.03	N.L.
Sbd Levr	4.36	4.78
Security Funds:		
Equty	2.92	3.20
Invest	5.40	5.92
Ultra	5.84	6.40
Sent Gth	7.95	8.64
Sentry F	11.04	12.00
Shareholders Gp:		
Cmstk	4.02	4.39
Entrp	4.80	5.25
Fiet Fd	4.15	4.54
Harbr	6.91	7.55
Legal	5.78	6.32
Pace	6.95	7.60
Shearson Funds:		
Appre	14.83	16.21
Incom	15.70	17.16
Invest	8.04	8.79
Sherm D	16.58	N.L.
Sigma Funds:		
Capit	6.00	6.56
Invest	8.28	9.05
Trust	6.68	7.30
Vent	6.68	7.30
SoGen Int	10.40	10.89
Sw Invs	6.06	6.55
Swin Gt	4.27	4.62
Sover Inv	9.61	10.52
Spectra F	3.42	N.L.
S&P IntD	4.90	N.L.
State BondGr:		
Com F	3.73	4.08
Div Fd	3.95	4.32
Prog F	3.60	3.93
StFrm Gt	4.10	N.L.
S Frm In	7.85	N.L.
State St	35.29	35.65
Steadman Funds:		
Am Ind	2.35	N.L.
Asso F	.93	N.L.
Invest	1.05	N.L.
Ocean	5.80	N.L.
Stein Roe Fds:		
Balan	16.49	N.L.
Cap O	7.20	N.L.
Stock	11.41	N.L.
Supervisd Inv:		
Grwth	5.37	5.88
Incom	7.43	8.14
Kemp	10.19	10.84
Sumit	7.22	7.91
Tech	5.78	6.33
Survey F	7.89	8.62
Temp Gt	7.82	8.56
Temp Inv	1,000	N.L.
Trns Cap	6.86	7.46
Trav Eq	8.61	9.44
Tudr Hed	9.92	N.L.
TwnC Gt	2.28	N.L.
TwnC Inc	3.91	N.L.
Twen Flv	4.29	N.L.
USAA Gt	7.46	N.L.
US GovSe	9.44	9.58
USLIFE Funds:		
Apex	3.50	3.83
Balan	6.84	7.48
ComSt	10.08	11.02
Unif Mut	6.81	7.44
Unifund	6.94	7.58
Union Svc Grp:		
Broad	10.19	11.14
Nat Inv	5.69	6.22
U Cap	7.63	8.34
Union	10.55	11.53
United Funds:		
Accm	5.46	5.98
Bond	6.60	7.23
Con Gr	7.90	8.66
Con Inc	7.72	8.46
Incom	9.48	10.39
Scien	5.40	5.92
Vang	4.70	5.15
Unit Svcs	4.25	N.L.
Value Line Fd:		
Val Li	5.09	5.58
Incom	3.87	4.24
Lev Grt	5.94	6.51
Spl Sit	2.78	3.05
Vance Sanders:		
Invest	5.76	6.30
Comm	5.48	5.99
Specl	5.74	6.27
Vandrbt	2.47	2.70
Vanig TN	4.41	
Var In P	3.08	3.35
Viking	4.48	N.L.
Wall St G	5.21	5.69
Wash M	10.78	11.78
Weing Eq	9.26	N.L.
Welingtn Group:		
Explr	17.07	18.66
Ivest	6.90	7.54
Morg	9.44	10.28
Trust	8.54	9.33
Welsl	10.16	11.10
Wellin	8.69	9.49
West B	8.92	9.63
Windr	7.03	7.68
West Ind	2.13	2.33
Westf Grt	6.47	7.03
Wisc Fd	4.44	4.85
Zidggdrn	[illegible]	[illegible]

PEANUTS



B.C.



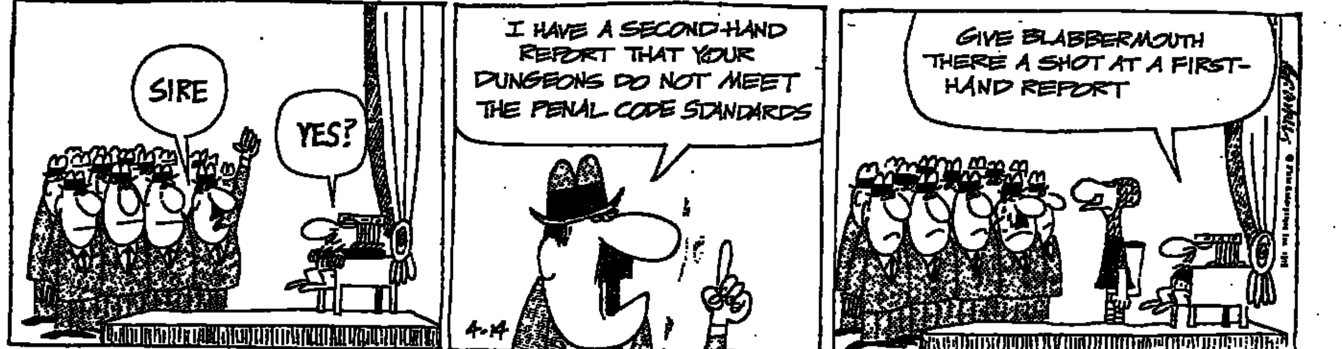
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BEETLE BAILEY



WIZARD of ID



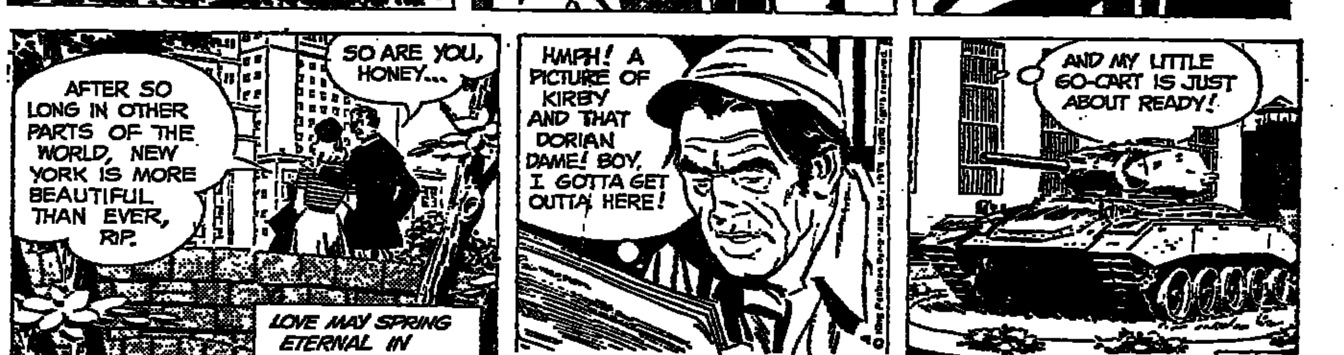
ANDY CAPP



REX MORGAN M.D.



RIP KIRBY



JUMBLE — that scrambled word game

by HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

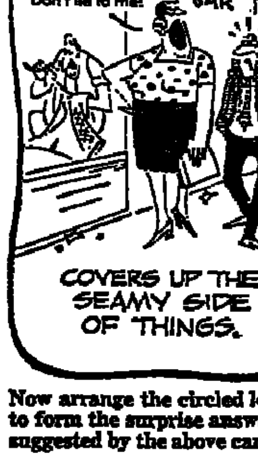
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

FIRGE

KLANE

COBORN

DAPNIK



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: DEITY UNWED INJURE ENAMEL

Answer: To thrust oneself forward is a show of bad manners towards the end—"INT-RUDE"

هكذا من الأصل

DENNIS THE MENACE



"ALL HOSPITALS HAVE VISITING HOURS, JOEY! WE'LL JUST TELL 'EM WE'RE RELATIVES."

BOOKS

COCAINE PAPERS

By Sigmund Freud. Edited and with an introduction Byck, MD. Notes by Anna Freud. Stonehill. 368 p

COCAINE

Its History, Uses and Effects

By Richard Ashley. St. Martin's. 232 pp. $7.

Reviewed by Anthony Storr

IT must be accepted that rational discussion of drugs is almost impossible in Western society. Contrary to popular belief, cocaine is not a narcotic; but a stimulant. Unlike heroin, it does not cause physical dependence, nor are there any withdrawal symptoms when it is discontinued, though there may be psychological dependency, as with caffeine or nicotine. Moreover, tolerance does not develop; so that the same dose continues to produce the same effect without there being any compulsion to increase it. Like all drugs that are at all effective, cocaine can have dangerous consequences. Overdosage leads to tension, irritability, insomnia, tactile hallucinations and, in some cases, a paranoid state rather similar to that produced by amphetamines. Gross overdosage can cause cardiac or respiratory failure. A few people are allergic to cocaine; and some, by repeated sniffing of it, cause ulceration within the nose. But the majority of those who use the drug moderately simply report that it gives them a lift. For a short while they feel cheerful, energetic and sexually active.

Richard Ashley's book on the drug seems to me admirable: as objective a statement as one is likely to get until more laboratory research has been carried out. He scrupulously lists the dangers and disadvantages of cocaine; but he as scrupulously demolishes the ill-founded mythology which has sprung up around the drug. No one reading this account can fail to realize that legal prohibition of cocaine has not only been futile but, as in the case of alcohol, has created a black market in which inflated prices merely line the pockets of the smugglers. If druggists were allowed to sell cocaine, the price for an ounce would be $50. In New York in 1974 the asking price for a pure ounce was

$1,800-$2,000. Since co
a drug of addiction, ar
does not cause agon
drawal symptoms, it
able that anyone wil
prices for it. But,
points out, fashion h
do with it. In the 18
was not at all popu
'70s, its use has becor
symbol, and, like o
symbols, it costs big r

"Cocaine Papers" i
historical interest. As
known, Freud becar
thusiastic advocate
and took it himself
his own depression.
Koller applied the sug
reaped the credit, it
who first proposed t
might be useful as
aesthetic. Where F
wrong was in supposi
caine could be useful
morphine addicts fro
diction. Indeed, his
cocaine for this purp
a storm of criticism
head.

Dr. Byck's book is
ing for Freud's own w
it is padded out wit
tracts from Ernest
ography, Freud's
ography and "The Int
of Dreams," all of
easily available: nor
Musto's paper on
Sherlock Holmes ad
to the book save m
ment. The book coul
vantage have been on
length and one-third

Should the ban on
lifted? It is hard to in
any government woul
enough to do so, yet
to be the rational st
a drug is prohibited.
an aura of fascination
its use particularly
and people will be dra
no other reason. Coc
original form was
centuries by the India
who chewed the lea
coca plant to lessen a
relieve fatigue witho
able damage to thems
Western man who h
the drug, investing it
hand with an aura
wickedness or on the
a glamour which is e
leading.

Anthony Storr is the many books on psych cluding "Human Aggre "Human Destructiveness

© The Washington

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

C	H	O	N	■	A	P	A	I	L	■	S	O	F	T
R	O	U	E	■	B	E	L	L	A	■	L	U	I	S
O	U	T	O	F	O	R	D	E	R	■	A	I	D	A
P	R	O	■	O	U	T	O	F	K	I	L	T	E	R
■	■	F	R	O	■	■	S	T	E	N	O	■	■	■
T	O	W	E	L	E	D	■	■	D	A	M	O	N	S
R	A	H	S	■	L	I	P	S	■	I	S	N	O	T
A	S	A	■	S	M	A	S	H	E	D	■	T	R	I
D	I	C	T	A	■	L	I	A	R	■	C	H	A	N
E	S	K	E	R	S	■	■	G	R	A	Y	E	S	T
■	■	■	R	E	C	T	O	■	■	L	O	B	■	■
I	N	O	P	E	R	A	T	I	V	E	■	L	I	T
C	A	F	E	■	O	N	T	H	E	F	R	I	T	Z
A	N	O	N	■	O	N	E	A	T	■	I	N	E	Z
L	A	Z	E	■	P	A	R	D	S	■	O	K	A	Y

CHESS

By Rober

Taking advice is harder than giving it, and although William Hartston gave himself good advice, he didn't follow it. After the publication of his excellent book "The Gruenfeld Defense" in 1971, the British player-theoretican told me, "Of course, I won't be able to play this opening for years now."

International Master Hartston knew that his conscientious treatise had to expose the limits of his thinking, setting out theses that his opponents could take weeks, months or even years to refute in secret. Thus, for him to continue playing the Gruenfeld meant coming to tournaments openhanded against opponents bearing concealed weapons.

Naturally, there are those who are so intimidated by Hartston's Gruenfeld erudition that they would do anything to avoid contesting this opening with him; as long as they stick to opening with the queen's pawn, they must tamely circumvent the sharpest lines, thus conceding him an acceptable defense.

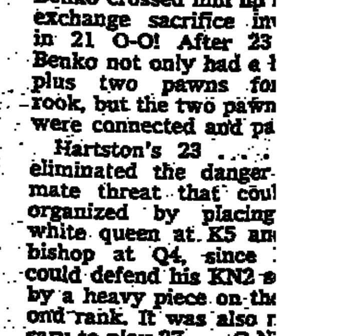
Alas for Hartston, he was unable to resist trying his favorite Gruenfeld on Pal Benko in the Hastings international tournament. Result: the United States grandmaster added a footnote with a vengeance.

Trouble in New Approach

Hartston had remarked that the position after 9 ... PxP is good for Black, who must recover a piece, but he did not reckon with the disruptive effect of Benko's 10 Q-K2ch. Then 10 ... Q-K2; 11 QxQch, KxQ; 12 B-K3, PxN; 13 BxPch, K-Q1; 14 PxP gives White a superior pawn position for the end game.

Moreover, 10 ... K-Q2, threatening 11 ... R-K1, would be smashed by 11 N-K5ch!, K-B2; 12 NxKBP. Therefore, Hartston put his faith in 10 ... K-B1, but it was cavalier of him to give up a pawn with 13 ... P-KR4,

HARTSTON/BLACK



BENKO/WHITE

Position after 21 (

when prudence dictat
... B-QR3.

Hartston did speed
velopment by that sa
and he perhaps antic
obtaining the initiativ
Benko crossed him up
exchange sacrifice in
in 21 O-O! After 23
Benko not only had a
plus two pawns fo
rook, but the two pawn
were connected and pa

Hartston's 23 ...
eliminated the danger
mate threat that coul
organized by placing
white queen at K5 an
bishop at Q4, since
could defend his KN2
by a heavy piece on th
ond rank. It was also
sary to play 27 ... Q-N
Benko threatened to
by kingside pawns b
Q-R6ch.

But in the long run, n
fense could be de
against the advance o
white center pawns, th
change of queens at mo
making no difference. H
ton's yielding another
by 40 ... P-N4 was the
way he could hold u
P-B6.

Hartston brought his
to set up a blockade
44 ... K-B3 (not 44
KxP?; 45 R-B1ch), th
that gave Benko still
more pawn by 45 KxP.
49 K-K6, the blockade
apart and Hartston ha
resign.

GRUENFELD DEFENSE

White Benko	Black Hartston	White Benko	Black Hartston	White Benko	Black Ha
1 P-Q4	N-KB3	18 P-B4	R-N1	35 Q-B4	Q-K
2 P-QB4	P-KN3	19 Q-Q3	N-K4	36 K-R2	R-K
3 N-QB3	P-Q4	20 NxN	PxN	37 QxQch	KxQ
4 N-B3	B-N2	21 O-O	P-K5	38 B-N5	R-Q
5 B-N5	PxP	22 QxP	BxR	39 R-QB1	R-K
6 P-K4	P-B4	23 RxB	P-B4	40 B-B4	P-N
7 P-Q5	P-N4	24 Q-K5	Q-N2	41 BxP	R-Q
8 P-K5	P-N5	25 R-QB1	K-R2	42 K-N3	K-K
9 PxN	PxP	26 P-KR3	KR-K1	43 K-B4	K-Q
10 Q-K2ch	K-B1	27 Q-B4	Q-N2	44 R-Q1ch	K-B
11 B-K3	PxN	28 P-B5	QR-B1	45 KxP	R-Q
12 BxPch	K-N1	29 P-Q6	R-K5	46 P-N4	PxP
13 PxP	P-KR4	30 Q-N5	R-KB1	47 RPxP	R-B1
14 QxP	B-QR3	31 P-B3	R-K3	48 B-B6	KxP
15 Q-N3	N-Q2	32 Q-B4	R/1-K1	49 K-K6	Resi
16 B-K3	Q-QB1	33 B-Q2	R-Q1		
17 BxB	QxB	34 R-N1	K-N1		

icklaus Is the Master
or a Record 5th Time

'A, Ga., April 13 (AP). klaus, firmy and su- y reasserting himself ld's premier golfer, to- ed from a three-man ith Tom Weiskopf and ller to score a record fifth victory in the Masters golf tournament.

Nicklaus, who started the final round one shot back of Weiskopf, also boosted his record collection of major titles to 15 with his final round 4-under-par 68 and a 276 total, 12 under par on the 7,020 yards of rolling hills that make up the famed Augusta National Golf Club course.

But he had to struggle to do it, winning by one stroke.

Weiskopf led as late as the 15th hole of the final round. Miller, the young man whose early-season exploits challenged Nicklaus's status as No. 1, bolted into contention with another record performance and could have tied with a birdie on the 18th hole.

But he missed from about 18 feet for the birdie that would have forced a playoff, the ball slipping by on the low side as Miller cradled his blond mop of hair in his forearms. He finished the round with a 66.

Then Weiskopf, who was some eight feet above the hole, had his chance to tie it on the final hole. He needed that putt for a chance to gain the green jacket he so desperately covets.

His face a grim mask of concentration, he lined it up. He tapped it. And he missed on the right side. His shoulders slumped. He was a runner-up again, for a record-matching fourth time.

Weiskopf closed with a 70 to tie Miller for second at 277.

No one else really got in the title chase.

Hale Irwin, the U.S. Open champion who played about two hours in front of the leaders, came on with a brilliant, record-matching 64 in the sunny weather to claim a tie for fourth at 282, six shots back of the winner.

He was tied with Bobby Nichols, a former PGA champion who had a closing 69.

Portly Billy Casper was next, shooting 70 for 283. Dave Hill came on with a 68 and was next at 284.

THIRD-ROUND LEADERS

Tom Weiskopf	69-72-66—207
Jack Nicklaus	68-67-73—208
Johnny Miller	75-71-65—211
Tom Watson	70-70-72—212
Billy Casper	70-70-73—213
Bobby Nichols	67-74-72—213
Arnold Palmer	69-71-75—215
Hubert Green	74-71-70—215
Allen Miller	68-75-72—215
Bud Allin	73-69-73—215
Ralph Johnston	74-73-69—216
Dave Hill	75-71-70—216
Gene Littler	72-72-72—216
Dave Stockton	72-72-73—217
Bobby Cole	73-71-73—217
Tom Kite	72-74-71—217
Miller Barber	74-72-72—218
Bruce Devlin	72-70-76—218
Ben Crenshaw	72-71-75—218
Larry Ziegler	71-73-74—218
Jerry Heard	71-75-72—218
Rod Curl	72-70-76—218
Hale Irwin	73-74-71—218
Forrest Fezler	76-71-71—218
Art Wall	72-74-72—218

Lee Trevino, who came to this event only because he won last year's PGA national championship and was hoping for a career grand slam, never really got into it. He had a 71 for 286. Trevino often has passed up his invitation to play here, but now swears he'll return until he wins it and completes a sweep of the game's big four: the Masters, U.S. and British Opens and the PGA.

Arnold Palmer, that legendary 45-year-old, received a series of standing ovations as he fought his way around in par 72 for 287.

Palmer, winless for more than two seasons, still ranks as the game's most popular performer. While he played well, it was a dark moment for the man who put the word "charge" in golf's lexicon.

One of his proudest achievements was gone. Until today, he had shared with Nicklaus the record of four Masters titles. Now Nicklaus owns the record alone.

Nicklaus first won this tournament in 1963, when at 23 he became the youngest winner here. He repeated again in 1965, 1966 and 1972.

Today's victory also was his third straight tournament triumph, and his first "major" since he took the PGA in 1973 for the victory that enabled him to surpass the late Bobby Jones as golf's all-time top winner of major championships.



United Press International.

PUTTS WITH BODY—Tom Weiskopf reacts to his birdie putt on the 18th hole Saturday which gave him a one-stroke lead over Jack Nicklaus in the Masters tournament.

ance Stars n to Marks AU Meet

NATI, April 13 (AP).— rger and John Naber, f durable teen-agers, American records in yard freestyle on the of the National Ama- tic Union short course mming championships

19, accomplished his n the afternoon when atatorium was nearly lis heat time of 15 51 seconds lowered the tandard by nearly six

ger, 18, was cheered ll house as the night gan. She said the ging was a big assist nen's mark of 16:27.11. a 6-foot-6 sophomore University of Southern wiped out Mike Brun- of 15:15.33 set in the indoor meet. Harsh- erformance erased the 16:28.37 Karen Hazen in last year's meet. though, the defending was clocked in 17:02.96 to make the top eight. s efforts gave the wom- American records and three *during the four-*

team scoring for men. California clinched the with 321 points. Viejo, California, won 's title.

competition in the style heats at night overtake the Trojan Shaw, the high school k second in 15:13.87. ished fifth.

Babashoff became the st triple winner when red the 100 freestyle in arlier, the 18-year-old the 200 and 500 free-

and Poland Big Losers e Hockey

DORF, April 13.—The tates and Poland re- ed for last place in the hockey championships s they both suffered nth straight losses. The were outclassed by -1, while Sweden blank- 1, 13-0.

the second consecutive which the Poles conced- ls and the second time allowed the Swedes, 10- in the first round in o reach double figures lem.

scored six goals in the d to set the tone of the then added three more econd and four in the iod in the most one- ne so far in the cham-

ay the Soviet Union goals in the final period he United States, 13-1, rt of the second round rld championships. The d held the undefeated to three goals in the periods before caving tely to the faster Soviet d going down to their eat in the tournament. ited States and Poland tied for last place in up tournament.

BA Playoffs

Friday's Games

113, New York 108 (Barnes 30; Erving 30, Kenon 29).
107, Kentucky 103 (Johnsons, Williams, Carter 24; ampier 21).
, Denver 110 (Boone 30, Robisch 16, Green, Van 15).

Saturday's Games

nio 110, Indiana 109 (Gervin ; McGinnis 51, Knight 28).
30, Utah 119 (Robisch 22, pson 21; Roche 27, Malone

r's Streak lted at 23

UIS, April 13 (UPI).— eded Vitas Gerulitas Australian Rod Laver's streak at 23 matches -6, 6-2, 6-4 victory last advance to the finals ld Championship Tennis nt.

as, at 20 the youngest the Blue Group tour, fellow-American Roscoe or the singles prize of Fellow American Tanner his compatriot Brian 6-2, 7-6.

Wade, Court Win

, April 13 (UPI).—The ded team of Margaret Australia and Virginia England upset top- Billie Jean King and Casals of the United -7, 7-6, 6-2, to win the Bridgestone women's ubles championship yes-

Islanders, Hawks Advance

NHL Rangers, Bruins Eliminated

By Leonard Schapiro

NEW YORK, April 13 (WP).—"It's like a big dream; all of a sudden the puck is on my stick, and then it's in. I can't believe it. I can't believe it."

Perhaps it will dawn on J.P. Parise some time in the next few hours that his goal, with 11 seconds gone in sudden-death overtime, lifted the New York Islanders to a 4-3 victory over the New York Rangers Friday night in one of the wildest hockey games this town has seen.

The victory in the best-two-of-three series advanced the Islanders, in their third year of *existence, to a Stanley Cup* quarter-final match-up against either Montreal or Pittsburgh. For the Rangers, who last won the Stanley Cup in 1940, it ended another season of frustration.

Parise's goal, which set a Stanley Cup record because it happened so quickly in overtime, negated a stunning third-period Ranger comeback in which the big-city boys scored three goals to force the extra session.

Parise said he found himself standing in front of the Rangers' goal with a perfect pass off the stick of Jude Drouin after the Islanders had kicked the puck into the Ranger end off the opening faceoff.

"Usually, I'll go behind the net on that play," said Parise.

"This time, I didn't do it. I don't know why. I was just by myself and I shot it. I had the whole open net. I couldn't miss."

The victory gave the Islanders a 2-games-to-1 triumph in the series.

Hawks Advance

At Boston, the Boston Bruins threw everything but Phil Esposito's good luck charm at brother Tony. Their 56 shots brought the younger Esposito close to exhaustion, but he stopped 52 and carried the Chicago Black Hawks to a 6-4 victory in the third and decisive game of the best-of-three Stanley Cup playoff series.

The Hawks managed only 19 shots, but most were well-aimed, frequently by men left unchecked in front of Boston goalie Gil Gilbert. Cliff Koroll and Jean Paul Bordeleau each scored twice, while Keith Magnuson and John Marks tallied once each.

Magnuson put the Hawks ahead after 106 seconds and Boston never caught up. Part of the reason was Magnuson's brilliance at clearing rebounds from in front of the Chicago crease.

When Bobby Schmautz and Hank Nowak reduced Chicago's lead to 3-2 at 9:32 of the second, it appeared the Bruins were on the way to the quarterfinals.

Marks turned things around by whacking a drive off the back boards, retrieving the rebound and feeding Koroll in the slot for an easy goal. Marks then converted Bordeleau's pass from behind the net for a 5-2 margin.

Maple Leafs Gain

At Inglewood, Calif., Toronto, with rookie goaltender Gord McRae performing brilliantly, defeated the Kings, 2-1, to capture their best-of-three series, 2-1.

Toronto qualified to go against the defending Stanley Cup champion Philadelphia Flyers in a best-of-seven quarter-final series.

Lauda Drives His New Ferrari To a Victory in Formula One

SILVERSTONE, England, April 13 (UPI).—Austrian Niki Lauda, driving a new Ferrari 312/T, scored a close victory today in the Daily Express International Trophy Formula One auto race here.

He finished only a tenth of a second ahead of defending world champion Emerson Fittipaldi of Brazil, who drove a Texaco Marlboro in what turned into a two-car race in the closing stages.

The race, 40 laps round the 2.9-mile circuit, does not count toward the world championship. But it was regarded as a curtain raiser to the European Grand Prix season which opens in Barcelona in two weeks.

Mario Andretti of the United States, driving a Parnelli, finished third, well back, followed by John Watson of Ireland in a Surtees.

James Hunt of Britain, driving a Hesketh, had the pole position and led from the start, staying ahead for 25 laps. Then engine trouble forced him to retire.

From then on it was Lauda and Fittipaldi, with Lauda making full use of the power of his 12-cylinder Ferrari on the straights.

But the Brazilian never gave up and right up to the last lap tried to pass Lauda. He began to draw level with him, but Lauda held off the challenge. He finished in 53 minutes 17.6 seconds for an average speed of 134.33 miles an hour.

Patrick Depailler of France, in a Tyrrell-Ford, was fifth and American Mark Donohue, in a Penske, was sixth.

Larrousse Wins

HOCKENHEIM, West Germany, April 13 (UPI).—Gerard Larrousse of France, in an Elf-Switzerland-Schnitzer, today won the Jim Clark Memorial auto race counting towards the Formula Two championship.

NHL Playoffs

Friday's Games

NY Islanders 4, NY Rangers 3 (D. Potvin 2, Parise, Gillies; Fairbairn 2, Vickers) Islanders win best-of-3 playoff, 2-1.

Toronto 2, Los Angeles 1 (Hammarstrom, Ferguson; Kozak) Maple Leafs win best-of-3 playoff, 2-1.

Chicago 6, Boston 4 (Koroll 2, Bordeleau 2, Marks, Magnuson; Nowak, Schmautz, Sheppard, Esposito) Black Hawks win best-of-3 playoff, 2-1.

Sunday's Game

Buffalo 4, Chicago 1. Sabres lead best-of-seseries, 1-0.

WHA Playoffs

Friday's Games

New England 3, Minnesota 2 (Carleton, Selwood, Ley; Morrison, Busniuk) Best-of-7 series tied, 1-1.

Quebec 3, Phoenix 0 (Tardif, Houle, Bernier) Nordiques lead best-of-7 series, 3-0.

Houston 5, Cleveland 3 (Hall 2, Lund, Larway, Marke Howe; Walker, Pinder, McDonough) Aeros lead best-of-7 series 2-0.

San Diego 7, Toronto 6 (Peacosh 2, Hargreaves, Lacroix, Ferguson, Rivers, Howell; Mahovlich, Dorey, Nistico, Kirk, Nedomansky, Martin) Mariners lead best-of-7 series, 2-0.

Brooks Robinson's Hitting Leads Orioles to Rout of Red Sox

BALTIMORE, April 13 (UPI).—Brooks Robinson hit a two-run triple and three singles, scored four runs and drove across two more as the Baltimore Orioles battered the Boston Red Sox, 11-3, today.

Robinson's fifth-inning three-bagger, which fell between Boston outfielders Fred Lynn and

Sunday

Dwight Evans, highlighted the 15-hit attack off loser Luis Tiant, 1-1, and Dick Pole.

Baltimore's Mike Torrez, 1-0, gave up single runs in the third and fifth innings in his American League debut since coming from the Montreal Expos along with Ken Singleton.

Singleton knocked in three runs with a sacrifice fly, one of five Oriole doubles and a fielder's choice.

Indians 3, Brewers 1

At Milwaukee, John Ellis' two-out, two-run double and John Lowenstein's homer highlighted a three-run ninth-inning Cleveland rally that carried the Indians to a 3-1 victory over the Brewers and Gaylord Perry to his 200th major league victory.

Perry, who upped his career won-lost mark to 200-157, gave up only five hits and struck out nine to move ahead of Juan Marichal into 15th place on the all-time list with 2,309 strikeouts—two shy of Early Wynn.

Yanks 6, Tigers 0
Tigers 5, Yanks 2

At New York, Lerrin Lagrow threw a four-hitter and Ron Leflore hit a lead-off home run to propel Detroit to a 5-2 victory over the Yankees and a split of their doubleheader. George Medich's two-hit pitching highlighted a 6-0 Yankee victory in the opener.

Legrow, who lost his last five decisions last season en route to an 8-19 mark, won his initial outing of 1975 holding the Yankees to one run over the last five innings. The right-hander walked five and struck out two in pitching the Tigers' first complete game of the season.

Leflore started the game by hitting over the left-field fence. The homer was his first hit of 1975, on his 13th at-bat.

In the opener, Graig Nettles and Chris Chambliss backed Medich's pitching with two RBI each. Medich, in giving the Yankees their only victory of the year, struck out five and walked two.

Royals 5, Twins 3

At Kansas City, Hal McRae drove in three runs and Harmon Killebrew added two to power the Royals to a 5-3 victory over Minnesota. Steve Busby collected his first victory, yielding three hits, but needed relief help in the ninth from Marty Pattin and Doug Bird.

Killebrew slashed a single into *shallow left against his ex-*teammates in the first inning, driving in Otis and Tom McCraw for his first RBI as a Royal.

Cubs 7, Expos 0

At Chicago, Steve Stone, aided by three-run rallies in th third and fifth innings, gave up four singles and walked one in pitching the Cubs to a 7-0 victory over Montreal and a sweep of their three-game series.

Giants 5, Braves 0

At San Francisco, John Montefusco, idled 19 days because of a finger injury and a series of *rainouts, pitched a four-hit shut-*out in leading the Giants to a 5-0 victory over Atlanta in the first game of a doubleheader. Only two Atlanta runners got to second base on the rookie right-hander.

Gary Matthews singled and stole second in the second and scored on a single by Marc Hill for what proved to be the only run Montefusco needed.

Pirates 5, Mets 3

At Pittsburgh, Bruce Kison fired a three-hitter and Rennie Stennett homered and scored three times as the unbeaten Pirates edged the Mets, 5-3, for their third victory of the season. The Pirates, who lost their first six games and 10 of their first 12 last season, got to losing pitcher Tom Seaver in the first inning. Stennett reached base on an error, took third on Al Oliver's single and came home after Willie Stargell flied out to short center.

After New York tied the game, the Pirates went ahead, 2-1, in the third when Oliver singled for his 1,000th major league hit, stole second and scored on Richie Zisk's single.

Phillies 2, Cards 0

At Philadelphia, left-hander Tom Underwood hurled a five-hit shutout to lead the Phillies to a 2-0 victory over St. Louis in his first major league start.

Underwood picked up the run needed in the fourth inning when Greg Luzinski blasted his third home run of the season. Philadelphia added another run in the fifth as Bob Boone and Alan Bannister walked. After Underwood bunted into a double play, Dave Cash singled to score Bannister.

Lou Brock was hit on the elbow by a pitched ball in the eighth inning and left the game. He will be X-rayed when the team returns to St. Louis.

Dodgers 7, Astros 4

At Houston, Jim Wynn and Steve Yeager belted home runs to spark Los Angeles to a 7-4 victory over the Astros and back Andy Messersmith's route-going *performance. Both* Wynn and Yeager drove in two runs.

However, Yeager was injured in a collision at home plate in the eighth inning when Wilbur Howard scored from second on Ken Boswell's single. Yeager was carried from the field on a stretcher and taken to Methodist Hospital for X-rays of his knee.

Reds 10, Padres 0

At San Diego, southpaw Don Gullett fired a two-hit shutout and hit a two-run single in a seven-run Cincinnati fifth inning, enabling the Reds to coast to a 10-0 victory over the Padres.

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE
Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
X-Pittsburgh	3	0	1.000	—
St. Louis	4	1	.800	—
Chicago	2	1	.667	1/2
New York	1	2	.333	1 1/2
Philadelphia	1	3	.250	2
Montreal	1	4	.200	2 1/2

Western Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
San Diego	2	1	.667	—
Cincinnati	3	2	.600	—
Atlanta	3	2	.600	—
Houston	3	2	.600	—
San Francisco	1	2	.333	1
Los Angeles	1	4	.200	2

(Sunday's games not included.)

Friday's Results

Chicago 2, Montreal 1
Pittsburgh 4, New York 3.
Atlanta 4, San Francisco 2.
St. Louis 6, Philadelphia 3.
Los Angeles 7, Houston 0.
San Diego 5, Cincinnati 2.

Saturday's Results

Chicago 6, Montreal 3.
St. Louis 7, Philadelphia 5.
Atlanta 7, San Francisco 4.
Houston 7, Los Angeles 5.
San Diego 3, Cincinnati 2.

Sunday's Games

Philadelphia 2, St. Louis 0.
Pittsburgh 5, New York 3.
Los Angeles 7, Houston 4.
San Francisco 5, Atlanta 0 (1st).
Chicago 7, Montreal 0
Cincinnati 10, San Diego 0.

AMERICAN LEAGUE
Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Boston	3	1	.750	—
Milwaukee	2	1	.667	1/2
Detroit	2	1	.667	1/2
Cleveland	1	1	.500	1
Baltimore	1	2	.333	1 1/2
New York	0	3	.000	2 1/2

Western Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Oakland	4	1	.800	—
California	3	1	.750	1/2
Kansas City	3	1	.750	1/2
Minnesota	2	3	.400	2
Chicago	1	4	.200	3
Texas	1	4	.200	3

(Sunday's games not included.)

Friday's Results

Detroit 5, New York 3.
Milwaukee 6, Cleveland 2.
Boston 6, Baltimore 5.
Kansas City 8, Minnesota 3.
Oakland 7, Texas 5.
California 5, Chicago 0.

Saturday's Results

Boston 3, Baltimore 2.
Detroit 7, New York 2.
Oakland 5, Texas 4.
Milwaukee 6, Cleveland 5.
Kansas City 2, Minnesota 1.
California 4, Chicago 3.

Sunday's Games

Chicago at California, 2.
Oakland at Texas, rain.
Kansas City 5, Minnesota 3.
Cleveland at Milwaukee.
Baltimore 11, Boston 3.
New York 6, Detroit 0 (1st).
Detroit 5, New York 2 (2d).

SuperSonics Gain

Rockets Oust Knicks in Playoff

HOUSTON, April 13 (AP).—Houston's substitutes, led by Gus Bailey, Ron Riley and Zaid Abdul-Aziz, ignited a late second-quarter rally to lead the Rockets to a 118-86 rout of the New York Knicks yesterday in the deciding game of their National Basketball Association playoff.

The victory gave Houston a 2-games-to-1 triumph in the best of-three series and put the Rockets into a best-of-seven second-round set against the Atlantic Division champion Boston Celtics.

The Rockets' substitutes, who also were instrumental in Houston's victory in the first game, hit eight of 12 field-goal attempts in the second period as the Rockets went from a 36-32 deficit to a 54-43 half-time lead.

Forward Rudy Tomjanovich scored 25 points and Calvin Murphy hit 20 points in Houston's first playoff ever.

Sonics 100, Pistons 93

At Seattle, SuperSonics' rookie center Tom Burleson scored 26 points and Seattle withstood a late Detroit rally to whip the Pistons, 100-93, in the deciding game of their best-of-three playoff series.

Seattle advanced into the Western Conference semifinals for a best-of-seven matchup with Golden State.

Burleson, 7 feet 3, struck for 17 first-half points and then swept the boards for important rebounds in the late going as Seattle took its first playoff series in the team's eight-year history.

Bullets 120, Braves 106

At Buffalo, N.Y., Phil Chenier and Elvin Hayes sparked a Washington comeback that gave the Bullets a 120-106 victory over the Braves and squared their best-of-seven Eastern Conference semi-final series at one game each.

Hayes scored 34 points, 11 in the final quarter, and Chenier tallied 23, 11 of them in the third period when the Bullets moved from a two-point half-time lead to take command at 84-75.

The Bullets got a good game from burly center Wes Unseld, who scored 17 points and grabbed 25 rebounds. Hayes had 16 rebounds.

Kings Tie Series

KANSAS CITY, April 13 (UPI).—Larry McNeill, hitting all 12 of his shots from the field, scored 28 points today and led the Kansas City-Omaha Kings to a 102-95 victory over the Chicago Bulls, *evening their best-of-seven* series at 1-1.

McNeill, who also made all six of his shots in the first game of the series in Chicago, hit two baskets in the first minute of the fourth period, turning an 83-73 lead into an 87-73 margin. Chicago was never able to close the gap to less than seven points.

Nuggets Lead

DENVER, April 13 (UPI).—Dave Robisch led six Denver players in double figures with 22 points as the Nuggets beat the Stars, 130-119, last night to take a 3-2 lead in the American Basketball Association Western Division best-of-seven playoff series.

Spurs 110, Pacers 109

At Indianapolis, San Antonio overcame a last-period rush by Indiana to beat the Pacers, 110-109, forcing a fifth game in their best-of-seven Western Division series.

George McGinnis, the league's leading scorer, connected for 51 points, a record for the Indianapolis Market Square Arena, to *keep the Pacers close in the final* minutes.

Spirits 113, Nets 108

At St. Louis, rookie Marvin Barnes scored 35 points, Freddie Lewis added 30 and the Spirits withstood a late barrage by the New York Nets to score a 113-108 victory for a 2-1 lead in their best-of-seven series.

Sounds Trail, 3-1

At Memphis, Tenn., Stew Johnson scored 25 points and three teammates added 24 each to lead the Sounds to a 107-93 victory over Kentucky. The Sounds now trail 3-1 in the best-of-seven *series.*

NBA Playoffs

Saturday's Games

Houston 118, New York 86 (Tomjanovich 25, Newlin 20; Frazier 24, Monroe 15).
Seattle 100, Detroit 93 (Burleson 26, Brown 18; Lanier 29, Porter 16).
Washington 120, Buffalo 106 (Hayes 34, Chenier 23; McAdoo 36, Charles 18).

Sunday's Game

KC-Omaha 102, Chicago 95. Best-of-7 series tied, 1-1.

Friday's and Saturday's Line Scores

FRIDAY'S GAMES
AMERICAN LEAGUE

Boston 200 011 010 001—6 11 0
Baltimore 000 203 000 000—5 11 0
Wise, Segui (10) and Montgomery; Cuellar, Alexander (6) and Etchebarren, Hendricks (8). W—Segui (1-0). L—Alexander (0-1). HR—Conigliaro (1st), Burleson (1st), Yastrzemski (1st).

Detroit 200 003 000—5 7 1
New York 300 000 000—3 10 1
Lolich, Hiller (7) and Freehan; Hunter (0-1) and Munson. W—Lolich (1-0). HR—Horton (1st), Colbert (1st).

Cleveland 000 100 001—2 6 1
Milwaukee 001 005 00x—6 7 3
J. Perry, Bosman (6) and Ellis; Champion, Murphy (9) and Porter. W—Champion (1-0). L—J. Perry (0-1). HR—Briggs.

Minnesota 102 000 000—3 5 2
Kansas City 002 102 03x—8 11 1
Albury, Hughes (5), Butler (6), Corbin (8) and Borgmann; Fitzmorris (1-0) and Martinez. L—Butler (0-1).

Oakland 030 000 400—7 9 0
Texas 110 001 020—5 9 3
Abbott, Lindblad (2), Fingers (8) and Tenace; Hands, Umbarger (7), Foucault (7), Thomas (8), Wright (9) and Sundberg. W—Lindblad (1-0). L—Hands (0-1). HR—Jackson (2d), Harrah (1st), Burroughs (1st).

Chicago 000 000 000—0 6 0
California 003 000 20x—5 13 0
Osteen, Kucek (7), Upshaw (8) and Downing; Ryan (2-0) and Rodriguez. L—Osteen (0-1).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Montreal 010 000 000—1 6 2
Chicago 010 000 01x—2 5 1
Blair (0-1) and Foote; Burris (1-0) and Swisher.

New York 000 110 010—3 10 1
Pittsburgh 000 000 004—4 12 0
Koosman, Baldwin (9), Scarce (9) and Grote; Reuss, Demery (8) and Sanguillen. W—Demery (1-0). L—Baldwin (0-1). HR—Kingman (2d), Unser (1st).

Atlanta 100 001 020—4 11 0
San Francisco 100 000 100—2 3 0
Capra (1-0) and Correll; Caldwell, Lovalle (8) and Rader. L—Caldwell (0-1). HR—Baker (1st), Evans (1st).

St. Louis 003 000 210—6 12 0
Philadelphia 000 001 011—3 9 0
McGlothen, Garman (9), Hrabosky (9) and Simmons; Twitchell, Schueler (6), Hilgendorf (8) and Boone. W—McGlothen (1-0). L—Twitchell (0-1). HR—McBride (1st), Luzinski (1st, 2d).

Los Angeles 001 020 013—7 10 1
Houston 000 000 000—0 4 0
Sutton (1-0) and Yeager; Griffin, Granger (5), Forsch (6), York (8), Scherman (9) and May. L—Griffin (0-1). HR—Buckner (2d).

Cincinnati 001 000 001—2 10 0
San Diego 300 200 00x—5 10 0
Norman, Hall (7) and Bench; Spillner (1-0) and Hundley. L—Norman (0-1).

SATURDAY'S GAMES
NATIONAL LEAGUE

St. Louis 030 100 102—7 11 0
Philadelphia 000 040 100—5 14 0
Gibson, Sosa (7), Garman (8) and Simmons; Carlton, Acosta (6), Garber (8) and Boone. W—Garman (1-0). L—Garber (0-1).

Montreal 001 100 100—3 8 2
Chicago 100 000 14x—6 9 1
McNally, Murray (8) and Foote; Hooton, Wilcox (4), Knowles (7), Zamora (8) and Swisher. W—Zamora (1-0). L—Murray (0-2).

Atlanta 004 020 100—7 5 0
San Francisco 031 000 000—4 8 3
Morton (3-0) and Correll; D'Acquisto, Williams (5) and Hill. L—D'Acquisto (0-1). HR—Hill (1st), Evans (2d).

Los Angeles 200 003 000—5 7 0
Houston 000 510 10x—7 8 0
Marichal, Marshall (4), Brewer (5), Downing (5), Hough (6) and Ferguson; Dierker, Granger (6) and May, Jutze (8). HR—Johnson (1st). W—Dierker (1-0). L—Marichal (0-1).

Cincinnati 001 010 000—2 6 0
San Diego 111 000 000—3 12 0
Nolan, McEnaney (7), Borbon (7) and Bench; McIntosh, Tomlin (8), Grief (9) and Kendall. W—McIntosh (1-0). L—Nolan (0-1).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Detroit 000 000 700—7 7 2
New York 000 000 200—2 5 2
Ruhle, Hiller (7) and Freehan; Dobson, Pagan (7), Lyle (9) and Munson. W—Ruhle (1-0). L—Dobson (0-1). HR—Freehan (1st), Colbert (2d).

Oakland 010 030 010—5 10 0
Texas 001 000 003—4 3 0
Blue, Fingers (9) and Tenace; Jenkins, Merritt (9), Thomas (9) and Sundberg. W—Blue (2-0). L—Jenkins (0-2). HR—Williams (1st), Bando (2d), Grieve (1st).

Boston 100 000 001 000 1—3 8 1
Baltimore 110 000 000 000 0—2 8 1
Cleveland, Drago (13) and Montgomery; Grimsley, Jefferson (11) and Duncan, Hendricks (10). W—Cleveland (1-0). L—Jefferson (0-1). HR—Evans (1st).

Minnesota 100 000 000 0—1 6 1
Kansas City 100 000 000 1—2 11 2
Blyleven, Campbell (8) and Roof; Briles, Bird (8) and Martinez. W—Bird (1-0). L—Campbell (0-1).

Chicago 000 300 000 0—3 7 0
California 030 000 000 1—4 12 1
Wood (0-2) and Downing; Hassler (1-0) and Rodriguez. HR—Stanton (1st).

Cleveland 010 010 201—5 12 0
Milwaukee 411 000 00x—6 9 1
Peterson, Kern (2), Laroche (7), Eckersley (7) and Ellis; Slaton, Sprague (7), Murphy (9) and Moore. W—Slaton (1-1). L—Peterson (0-1). HR—Powell (2d, 3d), Yount (2d), Lezcano (1st).

A's Williams Greets Friend With Homer

ARLINGTON, Texas, April 13 (AP).—Sal Bando hit a three-run homer, Billy Williams greeted an old friend with a solo homer, and Vida Blue and Rollie Fingers combined to pitch a three-hitter, leading the Oakland A's to a 5-4 victory over the Texas Rangers yesterday.

Williams, who hit 392 homers in 19 seasons with the Chicago Cubs, said hello to Ferguson Jenkins, a

Saturday

six-time 20-game winner and long-time teammate of Williams on the Cubs, with a 370-foot line-drive homer in the second inning.

Jenkins came to the Rangers prior to the 1974 season. Williams was dealt to the A's following that campaign.

Blue, posting his second victory of the season, checked the Rangers on just one hit over the first eight innings, a homer by Tom Grieve in the third inning.

Royals 2, Twins 1

At Kansas City, Hal McRae's 10th-inning single scored Fred Patek to give the Royals a 2-1 victory over Minnesota.

Brewers 6, Indians 5

At Milwaukee, Sixto Lezcano drove in two runs with a home run and double and Robin Yount, 19, hit his second home run of the season to power the Brewers to a 6-5 victory over Cleveland. Lezcano doubled home one run off losing pitcher Fritz Peterson in a four-run first, then lifted a home run over the rightfield wall off reliever Jim Kern in the third.

Hank Aaron started the Brewers' four-run first inning with a double, after John Briggs had opened the inning by drawing a walk.

Tigers 7, Yanks 2

At New York, Nate Colbert's grand-slam homer capped a seven-run seventh inning which carried Detroit to a 7-2 triumph over the Yankees. Tiger rookie Vern Ruhle and the Yankees Pat Dobson were hooked up in a scoreless pitching duel through six innings when Bill Freehan opened the Tigers' big inning with a homer. Don Meyer then singled and stole second as Art *James struck out.* Tom Veryzer walked and Aurelio Rodriguez's sharp single to left loaded the bases. Graig Nettles fumbled Ron Leflore's bouncer, allowing Meyer to score, and Gary Sutherland's sacrifice fly scored Veryzer and moved the other runners up a base. Yankee manager Bill Virdon elected to intentionally pass designated-hitter Willie Horton, setting the stage for Colbert's second homer of the season.

Red Sox 3, Orioles 2

At Baltimore, Doug Griffin's 13th-inning single scored pinch-runner Rick Miller to give Boston a 3-2 victory over the Orioles. After Bob Montgomery walked to start the inning off relief pitcher Jesse Jefferson, Miller came in to run and went to second base on a sacrifice bunt by Jim Rice. Rick Burleson then walked before Griffin lined a single to score Miller.

Angels 4, White Sox 3

At Anaheim, Calif., Lee Stanton homered for California with one out in the 10th inning to give the Angels a 4-3 victory over the Chicago White Sox.

Braves 7, Giants 4

At San Francisco, a throwing error and a wild pitch helped Atlanta score two unearned runs in the fifth inning to snap a 4-4 tie and Carl Morton went the distance for the second time this season in leading the Braves to a 7-4 victory over the Giants.

Ralph Garr opened the Atlanta fifth with an infield single and after Marty Perez walked, Charlie Williams took over for Giant starter and loser John D'Acquisto. Darrell Evans, who hit a three-run homer in the third, popped up before Giant first baseman Gary Thomasson threw away Mike Lum's tap to first for an error, scoring Garr, and then Williams uncorked a wild pitch to score Perez.

Astros 7, Dodgers 5

At Houston, Cliff Johnson slammed a double and a homer and relief pitcher Wayne Granger won his first game with the Astros in a 7-5 victory over Los Angeles.

Padres 3, Reds 2

At San Diego, Johnny Grubb drove in one run and scored the game-winner to spark San Diego to a 3-2 victory over Cincinnati. The Padres, who had 12 hits, tagged Gary Nolan with the loss. Nolan, making his first start since August, 1973, after being sidelined with arm and shoulder miseries, allowed all three San Diego runs and nine hits in six innings.

Cards 7, Phils 5

At Philadelphia, Ted Simmons singled home the tie-breaking run in the ninth inning to give St. Louis a 7-5 victory over the Phillies.

Ted Sizemore singled to open the ninth and moved up on Bake McBride's sacrifice. After Reggie Smith was intentionally walked, Simmons singled home Sizemore to break the 5-5 tie. Smith scored an insurance run as Keith Hernandez grounded out.

Cubs 6, Expos 3

At Chicago, Jerry Morales triggered a four-run rally in the eighth inning with a two-run single to lift the Cubs to a 6-3 decision over Montreal.

Observer

A Few of the Guilty

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—All this talk to the effect that we should not start pinning the blame on the people responsible for the Vietnam fiasco is nonsense. Pinning the blame is as American as a Saturday-night shooting and anyone who expects us to forgo its pleasures in the Vietnam business is out of touch with the spirit of America.



Baker

Let us get on with the pinning and say exactly where the blame lies. Vietnam is President Truman's fault. If we had not recognized the French colonial puppet government there in 1950, we would have started out on the side of the Vietnamese independence movement instead of driving it into the Communist camp.

It was the French who muscled him into that decision. They insisted on it as a quid pro quo for coming into NATO and so the French are to blame for Vietnam.

Of course, Truman would not have been so eager to create NATO if Stalin had not behaved so menacingly toward Western Europe. Obviously then, Stalin is as much to blame for our Vietnam troubles as Truman and France.

President Eisenhower is to blame because he refused to tolerate the elections which could have led to a united Vietnam after the 1954 Geneva peace treaty.

John Foster Dulles is to blame because he persuaded Eisenhower to support a new government in Saigon after Ho Chi Minh drove out the French in 1954.

Ho Chi Minh is to blame because he kept fighting for a United Vietnam instead of making peace with the government we chose to support in Saigon.

President Kennedy is to blame because he was the man who committed American forces to combat in Vietnam.

Ngo Dinh Diem, our first client ruler in Vietnam, is to blame because he made a mess of governing South Vietnam.

President Johnson is to blame because he turned the whole business into a large-scale American land war and staked our national reputation on the outcome.

President Nixon is to blame because he accepted Johnson's view of Vietnam and extended the war into Cambodia.

Various Congresses are to blame, first for agreeably financing presidents in an undeclared war in Vietnam and then for refusing to finance them any more.

The Buddhists are to blame because they resisted the government of Ngo Dinh Diem.

Gen. Nguyen Van Thieu is to blame because he couldn't govern any better than Ngo Dinh Diem.

The South Vietnamese Army is to blame because it did not want to fight and too often didn't.

The American Army is to blame because it acted on the assumption that, in a nation of peasants, success will go to the side that understands rich people and generals.

The American Air Force is to blame because it would not take Gen. Curtis LeMay's suggestion to bomb Vietnam back to the Stone Age.

The American correspondents who were in Saigon in the mid-1960s are to blame because they refused to publish the lies about how successfully the war was going which the American Embassy in Saigon and the American government in Washington were releasing for the purpose of improving morale in the United States.

Television is to blame because it presented daily pictures of the war in American living rooms.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger is to blame because he pursued friendlier relations with Russian and Chinese leaders instead of getting tough with them for not helping us support Thieu.

Everybody who paid taxes is to blame, whether they supported the war, opposed the war or didn't care about the war one way or the other, because they were the people who financed the policy.

It is fun to pin the blame because it is so easy. The harder question is, were we ever fighting there for anything more urgent than a desire to avoid being blamed for the inevitable defeat?

The Burr case was a gamey trial indeed, with Burr's second wife, Eliza Burr, suing her husband for divorce on the grounds of adultery and he in turn contending that she was adulterous, too.

Burr's Love Life Turns Up in N.Y. City Records

By Martin Arnold

NEW YORK (NYT)—He was in his late seventies but still Aaron Burr was able to woo the ladies of Staten Island. This certainly made him the envy of his friends but unfortunately for the former vice-president he had a woman servant who secretly watched and told, making it rather simple for Mrs. Burr to sue for divorce.

About 100 years before this, in the very same building where Mrs. Burr brought her lawsuit, the building that was then and is now City Hall, two lawyers for John Peter Zenger were being disbarred for helping the printer and journalist defend himself against a charge of publishing seditious libels.

All this—the divorce case of Aaron Burr, the case of "The King ads. John Peter Zenger"—and much more can be found in surprisingly good condition in old court volumes on the top two floors of the city's Hall of Records, across from the present Supreme Court Building.

The city is planning to put some of these documents on permanent display as part of the Bicentennial celebration, and Deputy Mayor James Cavanagh and County Clerk Norman Goodman are trying to raise funds for the project.

A Decision

Under Section 235 of the State's Domestic Relations Law, the Aaron Burr divorce case, which took place in 1835 and 1836, remains sealed.

Mr. Goodman said that the matter of unsealing papers in the divorce case has been submitted to the Appellate Division of the New York State Supreme Court. However, the appellate justices have not made any decision and a legal source said that the matter will be held in abeyance for the time.

But a source said that the Burr case was a gamey trial indeed, with Burr's second wife, Eliza Burr, suing her husband for divorce on the grounds of adultery and he in turn contending that she was adulterous, too. The case was brought on July 1, 1835, when Burr was 79.

The source said that Mrs. Burr contended that her husband had "been in the habit of committing adultery at divers times with divers females," one of whom was identified as Jane McManus.

According to the source, the court records show that there was a witness to the McManus relationship, one Maria Johnson, a servant to Burr.

On March 17, 1836, Miss Johnson testified in the case, and was a damaging witness to Burr. The source said that she told the court that she saw him and Miss McManus "sitting at the present time and Colo. Burr had his trousers all down."

Miss Johnson went on this way: "I got up on the shed and turned the window blind and looked through it. I set down on my hunkies and turned the blind and looked in."

The court asked Miss Johnson how close Mr. Burr and Miss McManus were together and she replied:

"About as close as they could get together. I looked at them till they got through with their mean act."

On another occasion, on a Sunday, she apparently watched Mr. Burr and Miss McManus again and this time was caught watching, for she told the court that Burr had given her "a new pair of shoes not to tell."

Miss Johnson was angered, however, because it was Sunday, and so she told the court that, new shoes or not, "I did tell and will tell and always meant to tell because I was ready to go to church and he [Burr] gave me orders to go to Bear Market and get oysters for Jane McManus's dinner."

Largely because of Miss Johnson's compelling testimony, Mrs. Burr was granted her divorce on Sept. 14, 1836, the day that Burr died at his home in Port Richmond, Staten Island, aged 80.

Unlike the Burr case, the records of the "King ads. Zenger" are not sealed.

In his office, Mr. Goodman, who is the court clerk as well as county clerk, has what is called the "Minute Book" of what was then known as the Supreme Court of Judicature. This book goes from March 13, 1732, through Oct. 23, 1739.

It tells that on Saturday, Jan. 25, 1735, "the grand jurors that were sworn being called appeared except John Roosevelt their foreman, and informed the court that they had met at his [Roosevelt's] house and there agreed to the indictments [of Zenger], which they now present to this court."

Zenger had been arrested two months earlier, and on Monday, Jan. 27, a Mr. Chambers, the prosecutor for the King, told the court that Zenger was in custody.

The case dragged on for months. An April 16, 1735, entry in the "Minute Book" noted that James Alexander and William Smith, Zenger's attorneys, "having presumed (notwithstanding they were forewarned by the court of their displeasure if they should do it) sign and having actually signed and put into court an exception denying the legality of the judges and their commission."

The two judges were quick to show their displeasure. For the book says that "it is therefore ordered" that the two attorneys be "struck out of the rolls of attorneys of this court," or disbarred. They were reinstated two years later.

Case Broadened

Five days later, in fact, the two judges took Mr. Chambers, the prosecutor, off the prosecution and assigned him to defend Zenger. On the same day they allowed the King to broaden his case against the printer by charging Zenger with failure to pay his taxes.

On July 30, 1735, in a case now called "Rex ads. Zenger," 48 freeholders were chosen, 24 by each side, and from them a jury of 12 was seated. The case went "on tryall" on Aug. 4, 1735, and at the last minute, perhaps not feeling too secure with Mr. Chambers as his defense lawyer, Zenger hired Andrew Hamilton of Philadelphia to defend him.

The actual trial did not last long. "The evidence offered by Mr. Attorney General was the newspapers which were owned by the defendant," the "Minute Book" noted. "The jury brought in the verdict, not guilty." The acquittal was regarded as the first important victory for freedom of the press in the English colonies.

The present Supreme Court is located several blocks from City Hall. Mr. Goodman, who has his office in that building, would like to put a series of display cases in the courthouse rotunda to permanently show off such documents as the "Minute Book."

"It is part of our heritage," he says, "and sooner or later things are going to fall apart if they are handled constantly and not protected." He is hopeful that the city and perhaps some outside foundations will raise some money for the display and preservation of the documents.

PEOPLE: *Young Getty Is Gi... A Financial Guard...*

J. Paul Getty 3d, a grandson of the world's richest man, has turned over the handling of his finances to his other grandfather because of his lack of financial understanding.

A Los Angeles county court granted a motion naming George Harris, the maternal grandfather, young Getty's financial guardian. Getty, 18, who was kidnapped in Italy and ransomed for $2.2 million in 1973, appeared in court briefly but said almost nothing.

His tangled red hair fell far below his shoulders and covered the side of his head where his abductors cut off an ear and sent it to his mother to enforce their ransom demand.

His attorney, James MacInnes, told Judge David Eagleson that Getty had an income of $1,000 a month, but that he had become involved in "improvident" deals, including leasing a house for $550 a month, until he was about $4,000 in debt.

After the hearing, MacInnes said that Getty has absolutely no grasp of handling money. "He knows no more about how to keep a checkbook or put deposits in a bank account than a 13-year-old," MacInnes said.

Getty brushed off reporters in the corridor but finally sat down in the courthouse press room to hold a brief interview.

Why was he turning over his affairs to his maternal grandfather?

"It would just be better," he said.

Did he agree to the arrangement?

"If I didn't I wouldn't have been here."

Then he got up and walked out with his wife.

* * *

City commissioners in the affluent central Florida community of Winter Park were dismayed when a nude portrait of a 250-pound woman construction worker won the $1,600 top prize in the city's art show.

Rather than hang the painting in City Hall as tradition dictates, the commissioners banished it to the home of the art festival director, Keith Reeves.

"The workmanship of the portrait is excellent," Mayor James Driver said. "But it is basically not the kind of picture you would want to hang in City Hall or I would hang in my living room."

The pen portrait by Glen Eden of Atlanta was voted best of show by a panel of nationally known art judges who rev... than 400 entries in ... sidewalk festival last ...

Mayor Driver said ... festival had included ... than we would like ... that to avoid a simi... in the future he wan... panel to select the ... will go to the city.

"The people of ... are very conservativ... "They want to have ... oriented type art f... that is difficult to ... lot of nudes."

* * *

Baroness Spencer-... widow of Sir Winsto... has made a sentimen... to the place where ... to her in 1908.

The baroness, thin... 90, unveiled a plaq... memorate that sum... the grounds of Blenh... the Churchill family ... old estate near Oxfor...

"In this temple ... Churchill proposed to ... Hozier, 11th August, ... the inscription on ... hanging in an 18th-... villon overlooking a l...

Sir Winston wrote ... moirs that he made ... Palace the two most ... decisions of his life: ... and to marry.

"I'm happily conte... decisions I took on ... sions," he wrote. "I ... the wedding—a ma... event in Edwardian ... Sir Winston wrote in ... biography: "I marrie... happily ever after."

Lady Churchill no... London in the townh... her husband died Ja... at age 90.

* * *

The first piece of ... played in Washington ... Center for the Perfo... was by Ludwig van ... and now the first pai... hung there is of the c...

Dr. and Mrs. Richa... New Orleans presente... ter with Theodore ... 1840 oil portrait of ... It was hung on the ... the concert hall.

Antal Dorati, direct... National Symphony, ... the first music play... opening of the center ... Beethoven's "Consecra... House."

—SAMUEL J...

TURN TO PAGE 13 F... MORE CLASSI...

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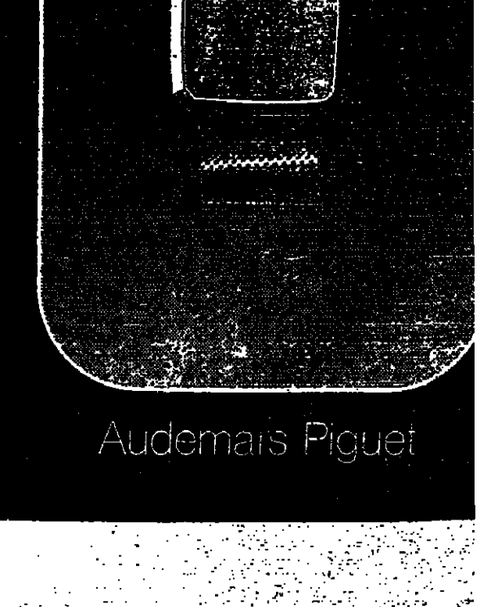
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